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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 10, and 14.

Nazis, Reds in Deadlock; Bakery Union Overruled; Emergency, Says Stimson

The World's Day—July 25, 1941

Russia: Germans Unable to Increase Gains

Deadlock in Russia continued with Germans unable to increase their gains appreciably at any point of the battle-line. [Page 5.]

Fresh reinforcements thrown by the Germans into their line in the Smolensk sector were reported to have received a severe handling by the Russian defenders.

Attack on Moscow by airmen for the fourth consecutive night was again reported to have brought little serious damage.

New England: Strike Proposal to Be Reheard

International officers of a bakery drivers' union disregarded the union's refusal to arbitrate and called a union meeting to reconsider the proposal. [Details of this and other strike news: Page 2.]

Industrial employment continued to rise in Massachusetts during June, with wages reaching a new all-time high.

Work on two traffic circles to relieve automobile congestion in Boston's Back Bay will start in about two weeks. [Details and photo-diagram: Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that children who refuse to salute the flag for "religious reasons" cannot be sentenced as "habitual school offenders." [Page 3.]

Boston's aluminum collection drive, slowed by lack of workers yesterday, picked up speed today. [Page 3.]

Washington: Stimson Affirms National Emergency

A resolution affirming a national emergency exists was filed by Secretary of War Stimson with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, authorizing the President to extend the period of miliary service "for the duration."

Secretary of the Interior Ickes criticized the Federal Power Commission's plan for a $1,000,000,000 program to expand electric generating facilities. [Page 7.]

Plans for a Navy censorship of all outgoing communications from the United States, to be imposed after necessary legislation is passed in Congress, were disclosed in a House Appropriations Committee report.

A joint conference committee agreed on legislation giving the President statutory authority to take over strike-bound defense plans and defer selective service for men of 28 or over.

Objection to a $35,000,000 item for a new War Department office building aeross the Potomac River in Arlington County, Va., held up House approval of the supplementary $8,063,238,478 military appropriation bill.

National: Willkie Sees Action Outside Continent

San Francisco—In a second major West Coast address, Wendell L. Willkie told the Nation it must be prepared "to act and act swiftly" in strategic spots "remote from the American continent" to defeat the Nazis and assure freedom. [Page 8.]

Highland, N. Y.—President Roosevelt arrived by special train and left by motor for his home at Hyde Park where he is to spend the week end.

Americas: Ecuador Calls Men Born 1916-1919

Quito, Ecuador—The Ecuadorean Government, engaged in a border conflict with Peru, summoned for military service men born in 1916 to 1919. [Page 7.]

In Turkey: Ankara Bids for Seized Equipment

A Turkish bid for war equipment seized by the British in the occupation of Syria—to bolster Turkey's Air Force and motorized army units—was forwarded to the British Middle East Command.

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Kiel Emden and Coast

Kiel and Emden, German naval bases, were attacked by the RAF following daylight raids on Brest and the Channel coast, described in London as the heaviest daylight attack yet made against Germany. [Page 1.]

In Spain: End of British Aid Foreseen

Spain found Britain stiffening its attitude as the result of Madrid's verbal attacks on the democracies. An end to British food and loans to the Franco Government was foreseen—ending British efforts to "appease" Spain. [Page 1.]

In the Orient: Japanese to Use Camranh Bay?

In the Far East terms of Japan's agreement with Vichy France were authoritatively disclosed to include permission for Japanese warcraft to use the naval facilities at Camranh Bay. [Page 1.]

Strengthening of defenses at British-owned Malaya to meet any possible threat of Japanese occupation of French Indo-China was disclosed by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. [Page 5.]

Cycling Jurist Tours 'Grass Roots,' Finds Future of Nation Is Safe

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—United States District Court Judge George A. Welsh, back from a 16-day, 667-mile bicycle tour in which he talked with scores of "ordinary Americans," is convinced America's future is safe.

"Whatever may be in store for us," the jurist declared, "you can count on the people. They will not fail us."

Judge Welsh pedaled away from his Delaware County estate July 7 for an uncharted tour of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

His return—like his departure—was unannounced.

Traveling incognito, the judge chatted with mechanics, plumbers, paperhangers, railroad crossing watchmen — and one Governor, Walter W. Bacon of Delaware.

He went swimming with a fireman, stayed at dollar-a-night tourist homes and was snubbed once by a garage attendant who looked disdainfully at his dusty bicycle.

And he found, he said, that America hasn't changed much in the half-century since he was a boy.

"Notwithstanding the alarmists," he declared. "notwithstanding the external differences, America at heart is the same America in which I grew up."

He listed total expenditures of $30.30 for the entire trip, exclusive of telegrams he sent to his wife.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Auto 'Responsibility' In Effect in Maine

Maine today became the thirty-third State in the Union to put into effect a system of responsibility insurance for motorists, under which automobile owners for the first time in Maine are protected against the inability of drivers in accidents to pay for the damages they cause. The system allows any motorist, who elects to drive without insurance, one crash before compelling him to post bond or take out insurance.

The actual threat in the new State statute to un-insured drivers is that they stand in a fair way of losing their licenses should their first crash justify such action. [Details: Page 3.]

Old-Age Bill Awaits Finding On Wage Tax

Final House of Representatives action on liberalization of old-age assistance was delayed until Monday as legislative leaders today attempted to determine the constitutionality of the one-half of 1 per cent wage tax voted by the lower branch to finance the increased cost and to iron out other technicalities.

Constitutionality of a wage tax was questioned by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, on the ground that it conflicted with the State income tax. Meanwhile, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, attacked the wage levy as "vicious, inequitable, and unfair." He also called it a "veiled attempt" to scuttle the measure to boost minimum monthly old age assistance benefits from $30 to $40.

To Third Reading

The liberalization measure was ordered to a third reading by the House on a 159 to 47 roll call vote, with a coalition of Republican and Democratic representatives backing the proposal.

It is obvious to observers that both Republican and Democratic leaders are now concerned over whether they would lose more votes at election time by supporting the wage tax than they would gain by favoring increased old-age assistance benefits.

Therefore, today they are busy "counting noses" in an effort to determine the political effect of the wage measure, some members being particularly concerned with the attitude of the Federation of Labor.

A drive, meanwhile, is developing for substitution of a $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age to produce between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000 annually. Liberalization is expected to boost the annual State and municipal costs of old-age assistance by $5,000,000.

Over $8,000,000

The wage tax would produce between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000, according to Representative John M. Cawley (R) of New Bedford, its sponsor. The additional revenue would be used to eliminate the $4,000,000 deficit in the old-age assistance fund which is made up of racing and liquor taxes.

Iwahura Justice Chief

TOKYO, July 25 (AP)—Michiyo Iwahura, Procurator General of the Supreme Court, was appointed Minister of Justice today.

Eden Warning To Spain Ends Appeasement

Britain threatens to cut off economic assistance if Madrid continues hostile attitude.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25 — Britain's warning to suspend economic assistance to Spain if Madrid continues its present unfriendly attitude toward the democracies marks the end of the appeasement policy toward that country. It invites Gen. Francisco Franco to state plainly his attitude toward the whole war.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement yesterday bluntly affirmed that "if economic arrangements are to succeed, there must be good will on both sides" and the British Government's "plans and future policy must depend on the actions and attitude of the Spanish Government."

Is Spain prepared to deprive itself of British and American financial help? That question is being asked here today. If so, then it is evident the Caudillo has decided that Germany is going to win, if not already won, the war and Spain can get all it requires from the Third Reich.

Hitherto General Franco has left extreme anti-democratic statements to Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer and other "wild men," but now General Franco has joined them. Internal reasons may explain his recent speech, but since it showed his acceptance of the Falangists' propaganda explanation that Spain's difficulties are due mainly to the "policy of strangulation" adopted by the plutocratic democracies, there is little to distinguish his opinions from theirs.

Civil war left Spain exhausted. The country is dependent upon trade agreements with Britain and relief from the United States. British credits during the past 18 months have amounted to more than £6,500,000, including a direct loan of £2,000,000 and another £2,000,000 from Spanish blocked accounts here in London which was used for the purchase of foodstuffs —especially wheat — oil, and fats. These followed a trade and payments agreement of March, 1940. A tripartite agreement in July, 1940, provided for supplies of wheat and other products from Portugal. A further loan of £2,500,000 was granted in April of this year. In addition, naviceri arrangements enabled Spain to get food and other supplies through the blockade from Latin-American countries.

Complaint on Shackling

General Franco's complaint that British help for Spain always was accompanied by "attempts at political shackling incompatible with our sovereignty and dignity as a free nation" make strange reading when it is remembered to what extent the German Gestapo dominates Spain and how Germany has not hesitated to deplete that country of precious metal and other products essential to its own war effort.

But General Franco undoubtedly shares the Falangist dream that German help can revive the Spanish Empire by rekindling the allegiance of Latin-American repub-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

U. S. Reprisals Face Japan; American Planes Bolster RAF; What Tokyo Gets in Indo-China

'Flying Fortresses' give British big advantage in new mass daylight raids.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—The stories of destruction to German cities and impairment of morale by the Royal Air Force provides a logical sequel to the greatly intensified attacks that can be vouched for here as American-made Boeing bombers were praised for their first operational performance yesterday in the heaviest British daylight raid of the war.

The Boeing "Flying Fortresses" took part in the high altitude part of the RAF's new raiding tactics, racing through the sky so near to the stratosphere that the rush of falling bombs was the first warning the enemy had of their attack.

Whole towns look like thumb smudges from this height, but the American Sperry bombsight is a precision instrument greatly appreciated by the RAF, and aimers were satisfied with their attempts on the battleship Gneisenau and other targets in the port of Brest.

Mass Air Attack

It was a hot summer day but the "Flying Fortresses" became covered with frost a quarter of an inch thick as they acted as the spearhead of the mass onslaught in which several hundred planes engaged. A thousand feet below them followed a tight formation of Hampden bombers with a heavy fighter escort and when these had released their loads, a force of Wellington long range bombers rushed in to finish the job.

Each attack was timed to the second as the procession of bombers ran up to the marks, aimed at them and circled away.

The Gneisenau was hit seven times, docks where the Nazi cruiser Prince Eugen—consort of the sunken battleship Bismarck—was berthed were damaged. Simultaneously the Gneisenau's oft-bombed sister ship, the Scharnhorst, was attacked some more by Halifax planes at La Pellice, 240 miles away, which she had reached from Brest during trials after repairs.

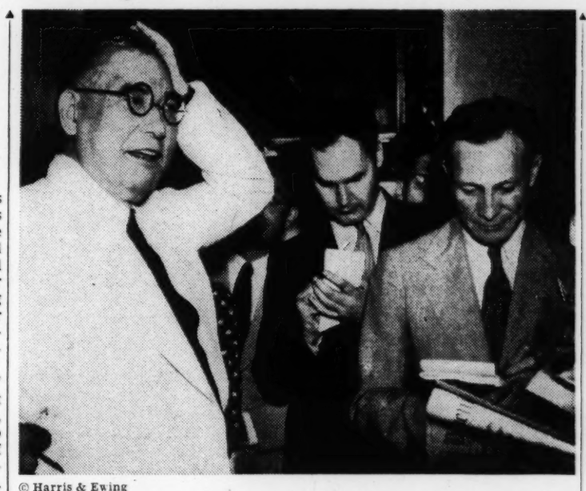
No sooner did she tie up there Wednesday than Stirling bombers began attacks and Whitley bombers carried on with the job Wednesday night as a prelude to Thursday's "biggest ever" raid on both ports.

In the battle from Wednesday evening onwards the British lost 15 bombers and seven fighters and claim to have brought down 30 German fighters.

British Air Strength

These British losses and the fact that the British can afford now to risk wastage on such a scale while carrying out almost a nonstop offensive day and night emphasizes the dramatic changes that have occurred in the battle for the sky between the RAF and the Luftwaffe. Right now Germany is being forced

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



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Confers on Far East

Admiral Kichisabura Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, shown leaving the State Department after a conference with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. He expressed hope for a better understanding.

Sea, Air, Land Bases Go To Japan in Indo-China

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 25 (AP)—Concessions gained by Japan in French Indo-China were reported authoritatively today to include the right to station warships in Camranh Bay and at Saigon, several air bases in southern Indo-China, and permission to post troops at several coastal points.

Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Indo-China, was expected here tomorrow to direct occupation of the bases granted by the French Government.

"Several thousand" Japanese troops, authoritative sources said, will be stationed at Saigon and also along the southeast Indo-China coast and within Cambodia.

1,000,000 Called

SHANGHAI, July 25 (AP)—Foreign intelligence reports reaching Shanghai today said that "upwards of 1,000,000 men" were being called to arms in Japan in the greatest mobilization since July, 1937, when the unfinished war with China began.

The newly-called men were said to include discharged veterans of the China war and some men previously considered unfit for service.

Every ship going to Japan from Central and North China now is carrying reservists summoned for active duty, it was said.

The mobilization began July 17 and still is continuing, it was reported. Where the troops are going was kept secret.

A Japanese military spokesman here confirmed the report that reservists in China were being called up, but said they were going to Japan for training.

'Axis Approves'

ROME, July 25 (AP)—Virginio Gayda declared today that Japan's program for the occupation of French Indo-China was "the first episode" in Japan's "march toward the south" and was undertaken in full agreement with the other Axis powers.

The authoritative Fascist editor, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, declared that Japan was strong enough to face any United States reprisals.

Signor Gayda said Japan informed Rome and Berlin of its plans on July 15, the day before it began negotiations with the French authorities looking to acquisition of new bases in Indo-China.

He declared that from Indo-China's two naval bases (presumably Camranh Bay and Saigon) Japan can control the South China Sea despite the big British bases at Singapore, the American bases in the Philippines, and the bases in the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese move, he declared, has taken the initiative away from the United States and Britain in building up strategic Asiatic positions.

"Now it will be seen how valid are the claims to the mastery of the world and its events which Roosevelt and his British client would like to advance," the editor wrote.

"With this new expressive episode in its march toward the south, Japan takes a clear position against the policy of Britain and the United States and boldly develops its expansive trajectory which the two Anglo-Saxon Empires would like to oppose and repress," he continued.

Talk of an oil embargo and economic action "can leave Japan cold," Signor Gayda declared, since it "now finds in Indo-China's rich territory many of those means which before came from the United States."

"And, moreover," he added, "Japan has sufficient forces and spirit to face with proper energy and repel all hostile attempts which may develop on the part of the Anglo-Saxons."

'Too Far'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that he agrees with the captions on two morning newspaper editorials which read "On Dangerous Ground" and "Mr. Wheeler Goes Too Far."

He volunteered that observation at a press conference and this recalled the controversy between the Administration and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, one of the severest critics of current foreign policy.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson read a statement to reporters in Washington yesterday in which he assailed Senator Wheeler for distributing cards suggesting that the recipients ask the President and Congress to keep the country out of war. Some of the cards went to men in the Army, and Mr. Stimson said the Senator's action "comes very near the line of subversive activities against the United States, if not treason."

Senator Wheeler acknowledged sending out a million cards, but denied that soldiers as such had been placed on the mailing list deliberately.

Freezing of all Tokyo credits is expected as Roosevelt warns of specific action.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25 — An American move terminating trade between the United States and Japan was expected to be taken tomorrow following the President's warning from Hyde Park today that some "specific" American action would follow Japanese occupation of French Indo-China.

With the Administration clearly indicating that the latest Japanese act of aggression must not pass unchallenged by this country, it is believed that the first such development will be an order "freezing" all Japanese credits in the United States.

A "freezing" of Japanese credits, which would almost certainly be followed by a similar move on the part of Japan, would be far more effective than was similar action against the Axis and its subjugated countries since there is still a great volume of trade between the United States and Japan which would be seriously handicapped, if not practically ended, by the order.

Embargo Is Seen

Some observers go so far as to say that the "freezing" would be tantamount to an embargo on all exports to and imports from Japan so far as the United States is concerned inasmuch as funds would be lacking. If this interpretation is correct, it would also stop Japanese purchases of petroleum here.

The President emphasized the point that Japan's steps toward occupation of Indo-China was making it clear to the American people the danger inherent in the whole world situation both in the Far East and in Europe. He added, however, that Americans had not yet sufficiently grasped the magnitude of the threat.

At the same time, there is no indication that the United States, either alone or in conjunction with Great Britain, is planning belligerent action over the latest Japanese advance southwestward. It is clear, nevertheless, that a continued march in that direction will eventually bring Japan up against British or Netherlands possessions, evoking armed action in defense.

While no conflict with Japan is expected here at the moment, it has been learned from Empire sources that Anglo-American plans and preparations for joint action in the Far East have reached a stage where officials are confident of the outcome of any possible hostilities with Japan.

If American economic and fiscal action against Japan should result in a Japanese thrust against the British or Netherlands East Indies, Anglo-American armed forces are described as ready for action.

Close Co-operation

The joint Anglo-American plan is an outgrowth of extensive United States-British Empire talks held in Washington last fall and has been implemented by the steady shipment of war material, including the most modern of planes, to the Philippine Islands and by the growing British strength at Singapore and the Malay Peninsula. It is also believed that the preparations have dovetailed with the defense preparations of the Netherlands East Indies.

Confirmation of preparation for joint action, believed to hinge on Singapore, has come from London where Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has refused to answer questions on Britain's Far Eastern defenses on the grounds that they involved another Nation—obviously the United States.

In the opinion of a number of persons in close touch with the Administration, the President's oil statement, taken in conjunction with the extraordinary Cabinet meeting and the bitter denunciation of Japan made yesterday by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, indicates that the United States Government has reached the conclusion that it is no longer worth while to attempt to appease Japan or to reach an understanding with that country.

It is pointed out that the President, in declaring that oil shipments to Japan had been permitted for the purpose of preventing an oil-hungry Japan from attacking the Netherlands East Indies, habitually used the past tense in referring to this policy as if it were no longer to be in effect.

In addition to the special Cabinet Meeting, Mr. Welles yesterday con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Eden reveals defense measures in Malaya: Page 5.

Unity: Anglo U. S. Friendship Ties Tighten

NOTTINGHAM, England, July 25 (AP) — Mrs. John Rathbone, American-born Member of Parliament, declared yesterday that "the continuous help being poured into this country from America" is being "greatly understated and underpublicized."

The extent of American help, she said, "is not sufficiently widely known" and "we do not hear enough about the practical generosity of American organizations and private individuals."

LONDON, July 25 (AP) — Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador, presented to the Salvation Army 13 mobile canteens given by United States friends of the organization for relief work in Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The Foster Parents Plan for War Children, 55 West Forty-second Street, announced today that because of increased costs in Britain it was sending overseas $15 a month a child instead of $10 as heretofore.

Spokesmen for the Plan, which maintains 18 children's refugee colonies in Britain, said that not only were British prices rising, but it had become increasingly difficult to obtain the food, clothing, beds, mattresses, and other household articles necessary for the colonies.

Wide World

Envoy's Wife Greets Rescued Nurses

Mrs. John Gilbert Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as she greeted a group of American nurses who were rescued from the torpedoed Maasdan recently. The meeting took place at a garden fete in a widely-known London department store. Mrs. Winant is shaking hands with Miss Shirley Ralph.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—Some striking examples are coming to light here showing how the way is being paved for that closer Anglo-American association which has been advocated repeatedly by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and now has been echoed by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in words significantly similar to those of the British Premier.

An important step, for instance, has been taken in the education field this week with the launching by the British Board of Education of a scheme to educate British school teachers on how to give their pupils a wider acquaintance with American history and current affairs.

Ambassador John G. Winant has given the program a flying start by addressing 200 teachers from London and the home counties on the need of reaching a better understanding between Britain and the United States. Speaking as a former teacher, Mr. Winant deeply impressed his audience with his advocacy of the plan by which a wider knowledge of each other could link the two English-speaking peoples in the formulating and carrying out of a common policy.

After the last war, Mr. Winant said, America tried to rewrite its history more objectively "because we realized we had been Allies and stood as friends. I believe that has helped and has brought about a newer understanding. I hope you will help your country to understand my country."

Britain and America, he said,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Pressure From Inside Stirs Fresh Efforts to End Bakery Drivers Strike

Tobin Arrives in Boston In Effort to End Bakery Strike

Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, made a special trip to Boston today in an effort to bring the bakery drivers' strike to an end. Mr. Tobin recommended to a meeting of the strikers the acceptance of arbitration. Ray T. McCall, chairman of the strikers' negotiating committee, also advised arbitration.

Mr. Tobin is one of the top figures in the American labor movement. Besides heading the largest union the American Federation, he served until recently as administrative assistant on labor to President Roosevelt with offices in the White House.

Striking bakery drivers went into unexpected session this afternoon at the Brookline Avenue Municipal Building to consider arbitration to end the bread strike four weeks old today.

The mass meeting was called by intervention of the local union's international organization, the Teamsters' Union. The summons was issued by P. H. Jennings, general organizer for the Teamsters' Union for New England.

Mr. Jennings recommended arbitration.

In so doing, he went counter to the outcome of a mass meeting of the strikers held a week ago tonight. By a margin of seven votes, the rank and file then turned down arbitration, and also instructed the local officers to call no further mass meetings until the bakery operators offered more money. The attendance present, a trifle less than 700, fell considerably short of the entire membership.

However, during the past week the employers have not budged from their stand that they would make no more offers and that the question of more pay should properly be arbitrated.

Conferences Held

Two days of conferences held by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this week have not provided a way out of the deadlock caused by the employers' acceptance and insistence upon arbitration and the strikers' refusal. The State Board itself recommended arbitration.

Meanwhile the strike has not been going too well for the bakery drivers, and many of them have felt it was time to take stock and see what should be done.

Considerable bread made outside of Greater Boston is being brought in. This accounts for the increase of violence the past week, in which the contents of bread trucks were destroyed. Some business is being lost to outside bakeries. Only two Boston shops will be able to recover all their trade in a short time, a leader of the Bakery Workers' Union estimated today. A fraction may be permanently lost.

Pressure for settlement has been growing from the 4,000 inside works, who were thrown out of work when the driver-salesmen walked out. Both unions belong to the American Federation of Labor.

Losing Patience

"Much of the inside help is losing patience," declared a leader of the bakery workers. "We can't stand a thing like this indefinitely. The drivers don't seem to be getting anywhere by going down to the State House Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. In holding up a settlement, somebody is making a vital mistake.

"We inside workers stand to get nothing out of the strike, and it is a question how much one union should sacrifice for another. The teamsters draw $10 a week strike benefits. We get no strike benefits because our international union has ruled we are not on strike, and the State has refused to give us unemployment insurance because of this being a labor dispute."

* * *

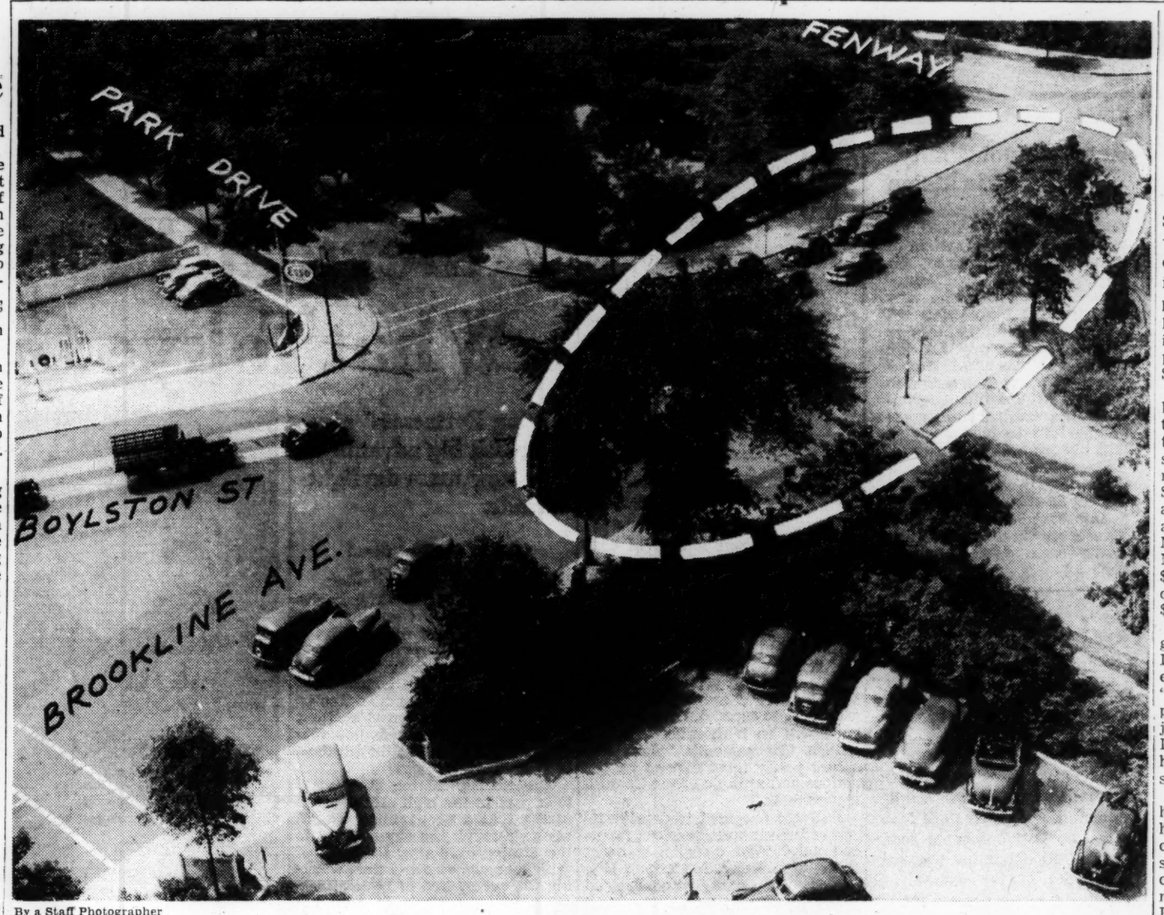
A strike of 1,200 employees of the Converse Rubber Company in Malden was taken up by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today immediately following yesterday's walkout. The strike is one of the largest to occur in Metropolitan Boston recently.

Union demands were reported by E. A. Raleigh, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to include:

A flat 20-cent-an-hour increase for all employees, closed shop, check-off of union dues, two weeks' paid vacation, and other concessions of a minor order.

The plant was organized last May following the union's winning of an election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

Minimum pay at this and all other rubber plants will be 40 cents an hour after July 28, under the Federal Wage-Hour Act.



By a Staff Photographer

Traffic Circle to Relieve Bottleneck in Boston's Back Bay

Dotted line shows where $337,000 eliptical traffic circle is to be constructed by the City of Boston and the Works Projects Administration at the multiple intersections of Brookline Avenue, Boylston Street, Park Drive, and the Fenway in the busy Back Bay district. Photo, taken from the tower of the Sears, Roebuck retail store and mail order building at the intersection, shows mid-morning traffic. At rush hours, cars are so congested as to require from five to ten minutes to get through. Also to be built as part of the project is a second circle to be built to the left of picture at the intersection of Avenue Louis Pasteur with Park Drive and the Fenway.

R. I. Drive for Visitors Held Restricted by Limited Funds

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25—Secretary of State Armand H. Cote, who is directing Rhode Island's campaign this year to attract visitors to this State, finds the competition severe, largely because Rhode Island's budget for shouting its own wares is picayune in comparison to the budgets in other States.

The customary $15,000 was allotted by the Legislature for advertising purposes this season. Only two states, Nevada and Ohio, have smaller appropriations, Mr. Cote reports. Neighboring New England States spend much larger sums to attract tourists through various advertising mediums. The other New England appropriations are: Maine $186,000, New Hampshire $100,000, Vermont $46,500, Massachusetts $86,000, and Connecticut $75,000.

One of Mr. Cote's problems is to get tourists to stop off in Rhode Island instead of hustling through en route to other destinations. "The State is so small," he explains, "that I think most travellers just fly through it without a stop. If we could convince them that we have something to see, they would stop."

In spite of the limited budget, however, Mr. Cote and his staff have been plugging away with a campaign which has produced some encouraging results. The campaign included advertising in newspapers in 11 cities—Detroit, Pittsburgh and Washington being the most distant points. It also included advertising over 12 radio stations and the cost of 25,000 illustrated booklets which are being distributed far and wide in answer to queries. The response was so large that an additional 10,000 booklets were ordered printed.

A total of 1,215 requests for booklets was received within a few days after the campaign was begun, Mr. Cote says.

Defense Aspect

Rhode Island's attractions this year have a distinctly national defense aspect. Since last summer's visitors departed new army forts have mushroomed on both sides of Narragansett Bay, the enormous Quonset Point naval air station has been opened, Newport has been converted once more into a bustling naval base and new, powerful coast artillery weapons have been placed at strategic points along the ocean front.

Probably no other State in the nation has such a concentration of defense activity.

A large part of the activity is on the "hush, hush" list and visitors are discouraged from prying. On the other hand, much of it is out in the open for all to see. At Newport, for example, crowds of curiosity seekers regularly gather near the harbor at vantage points to watch the ships. The Navy Department raises no objection to those who just look, but does object to having camera enthusiasts take pictures of the vessels. Newspapers are banned from printing any mention of arriving or departing ships.

Sometimes the Navy's censorship takes a curious twist. Several weeks ago, for example, a story appeared on the sports pages of a Providence newspaper recounting details of a baseball game at Newport in which a local nine was defeated by the ball team from the U. S. S. Wyoming. The logical assumption was that the Wyoming was in Newport at the time—it could hardly have been in the Orient or the Caribbean—yet no mention of the ship's whereabouts was permitted to appear in the news columns beyond the sports page.

So far there have been few restrictions placed upon amateur yachtsmen in the bay. They are requested not to take pictures and not to approach within 200 yards of warships, but they are permitted to sail by the Quonset naval air station, by the forts along the shore of the bay and into Newport Harbor.

Drive on Beetles

Brayton Eddy, administrator of the State Office of Entomology and Plant Industry in Rhode Island, has launched a "V" campaign against Japanese beetles.

Reporting that the infestation of the beetle is particularly bad this year and threatens to be worse in 1942, Mr. Eddy has called upon Rhode Island householders to help combat the insects. He suggests that all householders who promise to co-operate make a large "V" on their sidewalks.

The strategy of fighting the beetle is outlined in a pamphlet which Mr. Eddy's office is distributing through the State.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday, with some afternoon cloudiness on Saturday; continued warm; lowest temperature tonight about 70 degrees; moderate southwest winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness this afternoon, scattered thunder showers in the interior, mostly cloudy tonight, slightly cooler in north portion; Saturday fair with some afternoon cloudiness and a few scattered thunder showers in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued warm tonight; Saturday fair with some afternoon cloudiness and a few scattered thunder showers in extreme north portion, slightly cooler Saturday in the extreme north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday with some afternoon cloudiness, Saturday continued warm.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds, weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate southwest winds over north portion and gentle variable becoming south or southwest over south portion and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	90	New Orleans	79	92
Chicago	76	87	New York	76	88
Denver	61	91	Philadelphia	76	87
Kansas City	78	102	St. Louis	74	102
Los Angeles	67	77	San Francisco	56	71
Miami	79	90	Washington	72	88
Minneapolis	79	104			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 25.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:04 a. m.; height 10.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:42 p. m.

Defense Absorbing 1,000,000 Jobless School 'Grads' Yearly

Unemployed student graduates of high schools and colleges who have constituted the nation's youth problem number one for a score of years, are being given work at the rate of 1,000,000 a year under the stimulus of a war emergency, Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, told the final session of the Harvard Conference on Education and Democracy, today.

Figuring from the last reported records of 1940 to the effect that there were 4,000,000 jobless graduates in the United States, Dean Spaulding said that figure had been cut almost to 3,000,000 and that continuation of the emergency activities for any length of time would wipe out this youth problem.

Looking ahead, however, the Dean saw the possibility that in the event of the sudden cessation of defense activities, the nation would have twice as many unemployed on its hands as the 10,000,000 said to be out of work during the height of the business depression.

The session's anchor speaker warned that educational processes must be organized to meet the crisis of a defense letdown, and to mobilize educational resources for youth problems that will result from either a dragged-out war or a quick peace.

He recommended that teachers train themselves to become disinterested counsellors and friends of the young people who are likely to constitute the youth problem of tomorrow.

For these purposes, Dean Spaulding advised a checkup of all students now in high schools and colleges to find out how many do not intend to return to school next year, and why. He said he was appalled by one such checkup made on a lesser scale than he proposed, to find an "appalling lack of definite plans" among the students.

"Let's forget about requirements for degrees," he advised, "and give more attention to teaching youth how to get and hold jobs."

He proposed the formation of clubs composed of unemployed youth and dedicated to the task of helping them to find employment and training them in practical ways of getting employment through their own efforts.

Early Start On Back Bay Circle Planned

Construction of the contemplated traffic circles to untangle automobile traffic at the intersection of Brookline Avenue, Boylston Street, Park Drive and the Fenway near the Sears Roebuck Building in the Back Bay Fens is expected to start within two weeks, City and WPA officials indicated today.

Having received presidential approval in Washington, the $337,000 project awaits only the necessary assignment of Work Projects Administration workers. Because of WPA curtailments it is expected these men will have to be obtained by completion, slow-down or stoppage of other City-sponsored projects. Arrangements for the transfer will be worked out in a few days by WPA representatives and Park Commissioner William P. Long, local WPA offices at 18 Oliver Street stated.

The project involves construction of two traffic circles, one at the intersection of Brookline Avenue and Boylston Street with Park Drive, and a smaller one at the intersection of Avenue Louis Pasteur with the Fenway and Park Drive.

The project has been sought for over a year by Commissioner Long in an effort to end one of the worst traffic bottlenecks in the entire city, and last year it was announced the project would be completed before this year's baseball season, when traffic is heaviest.

Delays resulted, however, from the necessity of taking certain property by eminent domain, Commissioner Long explained. This process is now reported to be in its final stages.

Of the $337,000, $216,000 is to be furnished by the Federal government and $121,000 by the City of Boston.

Extra baseball traffic and rush-hour commuter traffic have only added to what is even in normal times a troublesome intersection near the Sears Roebuck Building. Traffic from seven different directions converges at this point. Much of it is "through" traffic bound to or from the Riverway, Brookline Village, Commonwealth Avenue and Kenmore Square.

The improvements are expected to be of particular convenience to traffic from the South Shore which comes into town via the Riverway, the Fenway or Park Drive, and the inner Back Bay.

Construction will take several months. The problem is made somewhat more complex by the fact that Muddy River must be bridged in the construction work.

Meat Prices Steadily Rising In Greater Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Though hot weather menus favor fruits and vegetables, salads, and cold meats, housewives bent on week-end shopping today found that "heavier" meals when desired cost substantially more money than only a few weeks ago.

Meats are advancing in price quite steadily, though chain stores have succeeded in holding prices of certain fresh meats to unchanged levels for some months. A group of steaks and roasts, for instance, continue to sell at 31 cents a pound in chain stores. Face of the rump remains at 30 cents, rib roast is offered from 21 to 23 cents.

On the other hand, even the chain stores with all their buying power, apparently have been unable to hold down the price of hams. Smoked hams are today offered at 33 cents in chains, for whole or half hams. These were 27 cents in the same stores less than three weeks ago. They were 21 to 23 cents a year ago.

Bacon Rises

Cooked hams, either whole or halves, which have been 31 cents for some time, are today 37 cents a pound, though one cut-price store system offers them at 35 cents. Bacon is virtually a luxury, the sliced variety that sold in chain stores for 17-19 cents for a long period of time, now bringing 29 cents, after a series of advances that carried the price to 31 cents at one time.

Wholesale meat merchants admit that the present situation is serious, in that it differs radically from a "normal" rising market on meats. Usually when meats advance, some variety remains more or less unchanged, so that housewives can turn away from the high-priced item for a time. The present situation, however, finds all meats rising in price, the dealers state.

Legs of lamb are available, however, in the chain stores, at 27 cents a pound, and in one large suburban cut-price store are offered at 21 cents. Poultry prices include turkeys as low as 25 cents a pound, for Friday only specials; chickens 21 to 35 cents; fowl 25 cents and ducks 15 cents. These are the "lows." Quotations on these items range upwards from these levels in the various markets.

Fresh Swordfish

Swordfish—the "beefsteak of the sea"—is in the market this week, fresh from the North Atlantic. One trip of 100 big fish reached the Boston Fish Pier in time for distribution for today's buying. But the price is as high as 65 cents a pound.

Fresh tuna fish as a change from the canned variety, is offered at one large cut-price store at 21 cents a pound. Fresh salmon starts at 25 cents and ranges upward. Fresh mackerel is around 8 cents a pound in chain stores.

Native corn is in the market at last. Prices are as low as 29 cents a dozen ears in some chain stores. Selected ears are as high as 60 cents a dozen, however.

New onions can be had as low as three ponnds for 10 cents; green beans two pounds for 19 cents; carrots 5 cents a bunch; beats two bunches ? cents; cucumbers three for 10 cents; summer squash four cents a pound; tomatoes two pounds 19 cents, and pascal celery 15 cents a bunch.

Freestone peaches are offered in chain stores as low as six pounds for 25 cents; honey dew melons 25 cents each; cantaloupes two for 19 cents; bananas four pounds for 25 cents; pineapples 15 cents; watermelons 69 cents; blueberries 25 cents a quart, and native raspberries 25 cents a pint.

Stress on Spiritual Values in School Curriculums Urged

The introduction of spiritual values into the curricula of public and private schools was urged in this morning's symposium at the Harvard Summer School Conference on Religion and the World Today.

The four speakers who addressed the symposium all agreed that, no matter what the subject might be, it is possible to inject into the teaching an appreciation of spiritual values. Those who spoke were: Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Director of Manual Arts, Boston Public Schools; Dr. W. Linwood Chase, Professor of Education at Boston University; Miss Mary I. Clendenin, teacher of literature at the Beaver Country Day School and James P. McCarthy, mathematics teacher at Sandy Hill School, Cambridge.

Mr. McCarthy, talking about mathematics, declared that it was important to emphasize that the underlying principles of this branch of learning are not manmade. He styled the usual type of mathematics instructon as "irreligious," because it gives young minds an assumption of a man-centered universe. This type of teaching, he said, results in poverty of arithmetical skill.

Miss Cleaves, touching on the teaching of art, said that too much instruction had been along lines which required the pupil to consume another person's ideas. Through art, she added, a pupil "can be taught to create." Art is the expression of emotions through activity, she said, but not without knowledge.

Modernists, Miss Cleaves continued, are trying to dispense with intellect. "It is impossible simply to burst loose and produce a masterpiece," she added. "Art develops integrity, patience, honesty, order, and an appreciation of beauty."

REA Aids Vermont Town

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration has allotted $10,000 to the Washington Electric Co-operative, Inc., East Montpelier, Vt.

Democrats In Fight On Redistricting

Democratic members of the Massachusetts House, headed by minority leader Representative John E. Troy, this afternoon began what is expected to be a prolonged and stubborn resistance to Republican efforts to rush through a plan for receiving the State's Congressional districts.

The measure was approved by the Senate yesterday after Democratic opposition in that body collapsed.

Under the pending redistricting Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D), of Cambridge would lose his Congressional seat as Massachusetts relinquishes one of its 15 seats because of the 1940 Federal census. In addition, the district served by Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), of Somerville is given additional Republican strength, making it almost impossible for him to gain re-election.

As a result the present 9 to 6 G.O.P. majority in the Congressional delegation is expected to become 10 to 4 after the 1942 election.

Special message: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature today asked for a statute permitting movements on Massachusetts highways of heavy armament equipment. He said that at present Massachusetts laws banned use of equipment and combinations of vehicles similar to those used by the Army.

Fiscal Year: Governor Saltonstall today signed a bill shifting the start of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1. The change will be made on July 1, 1941.

Better budgetary control will be possible under the new system because the State budget will be adopted before expenditures begin. Under the present system at last six months of the budget year goes by before the Legislature approves the spending program.

Premarital Tests: The Senate, by a 15 to 11 roll call vote, ordered to a third reading legislation requiring couples contemplating marriage to submit to physical examinations. The bill has already gained House approval.

Beano: A proposal for a legislative investigation of beano was rejected today by the Senate on a 17 to 8 standing vote.

Liquor: Governor Saltonstall today signed a bill to allow Massachusetts municipalities to retain their present number of liquor licenses regardless of any population loss in the 1940 Federal census.

At present the law provides one liquor license for every 1,000 population. Under the measure signed by the Governor any license now in force will be continued but upon expiration of the license or upon failure of the holder to renew it, no new license will be issued. Representative William E. Ramsdell (R) of Winchester filed the measure.

The Senate today voted a $3,000 appropriation for a special State Commission to draft a plan for recodification of the Bay State liquor laws.

U. S. Planes Hunt For Murder Auto

Pilots of five Coast Guard planes based at Salem, Mass., were instructed today to keep a sharp lookout for an automobile, possibly abandoned in a wooded lane, said to be the clue most necessary to solve the mystery surrounding the slaying last week of Miss Frances Cochran, Lynn, Mass., bookkeeper.

District Attorney Hugh A. Cregg of Essex County, conducting the investigation, had asked the Coast Guard Commandant to assign a single plane to the specific task of seeking the automobile. However, the Commandant ordered the pilots to make land observations on regular patrol flights over the area in which the crime is believed to have been committed when it was determined that the base had no authority to make the search a special mission.

A Salem tailor's report that a pair of bloodstained trousers were brought to his establishment the day after the young woman is believed to have been slain set police looking for a young man.

The tailor reported that the man left the trousers at the shop asserting that a "guy was in an accident at the beach." The trousers were picked up by the same man yesterday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum on the Conference on "Religion and the World Today," at Harvard University Summer School. Aubrey W. Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration, will deliver a lecture on "Meeting the Needs of Youth." Following there will be a discussion period from the floor. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Saturday

Model Yacht Regatta, conducted by the Metropolitan Boston Junior Model Yacht Association and the WPA community recreation project. Boats in classes from Fairwind to 40-inch models will be included, and special awards will be given to the winner in each class. At the Charles River lagoon, the Esplanade, at 10 a. m.

Country Fair for the benefit of the historic Winslow House in Marshfield. An auction of antiques will preceed the old-time Fair at 10:30 a. m., and there will be a stamp exhibition by well-known philatelists. At Ocean and Caswell Streets, Marshfield.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Peter Paul Rubens" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Cruise to Marblehead Harbor, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at 2:30 p. m. at the Public Landing, City Point, to take the motor-vessel "Francis," capacity 160 passengers. The cruise will proceed through Boston Harbor, along the North Shore to Marblehead Harbor. A landing will be made for two hours. Return to Boston about 10 p. m. Leader, Henry F. Weller for the Excursion Committee.

"Americans-All Jubilee" at the fifty-eighth summer session of the American Institute of Normal Methods at Lasell Junior College, Auburndale. Held under the auspices of the "Americans All—Immigrants All" Committee and the Council for Democracy in the interest of national defense. The five episodes of the festival will include: (1) An Indian scene by pupils of the Williams School of Auburndale; (2) early steps in the building of the American Colonies, with songs and dances of the nations of the early immigrants; (3) raising of the Torch of Freedom and the founding of the United States; (4) the pioneer period of this country; and (5) the years of expansion, with songs and dances from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, the Ukraine, Italy, Greece, and China. The festival is under the direction of Miss Beatrice Hunt, folk festival instructor at the Summer School. On the campus of Lasell Junior College, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

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Radio Timetable: Page 14

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Each Friday a group of "USED CAR" advertisements is published in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult these advertisements for unusual values. In patronizing these automobile dealers it will be appreciated if you will refer to the Monitor advertisement.

'One-Crash' Automobile Insurance Law Becomes Effective in Maine

N. E. Building Surges Upward On Way to All-Time Record

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England has rounded the half-way mark of what promises to be the biggest building year in its history.

This prediction made without reservation by the reliable Dodge Reports today is founded upon a 109 per cent increase in building contracts for the first six months of the current year as compared with the corresponding half of 1940.

So rapid is the acceleration of building in all its residential and non-residential departments, the construction experts are hiring extra help to keep tabs over the ever-changing charts and diagrams. There is no indication of even the slightest abatement in the building pace to observers claiming to be able to mark trends right through to the close of the year.

There is no doubt that the defense program has thrown the construction industry into high gear, but the Dodge Reports show a parallel upsurge in normal types of private construction, due presumably to the pending rise in prices and scarcity of labor and materials.

"Artificial respiration" that will leave the industry flat when the emergency subsides is the way one expert viewed the current boom. Others anticipated the introduction of new materials and new methods of construction that would invite continued activity when the United States returns to peacetime pursuits exclusively.

Be that as it may, the clanking hammers and the roar of steam-shovels are turning the whole of New England into sites for new homes, new factories, new office buildings and power plants. These attracted investments of $155,005,000 during the first six months this year against $74,064,000 in the same period of 1940. The comparable figure in 1939 was $70,903,000.

Against New England's 109 per cent building climb, the national average gain is set at only 65 per cent. That is because New England as a highly industrialized center is attracting new plant construction, new homes for defense workers, enlarging normal salaries and putting hundreds of family breadwinners to work who have been idle for years. Hence, they can move into modern quarters of their own for the first time in years.

But let the building figures speak for themselves as follows:

Residential building took $80,638,000 for materials and labor against $44,409,000 last year. That is an 81 per cent improvement over the previous year compared with the national average gain of 37 per cent.

Non-residential building (factories, power plants, office buildings) totaled $74,367,000 for all New England projects, or 150 per cent better than the figures for 1940. In the rest of the country an average improvement of 104 per cent was reported in this branch of building.

In the single month of June, Dodge Reports found that contracts for defense projects throughout the United States aggregated more than $160,000,000 alone, giving promise of an unprecedented boom for the entire Nation.

Rent Rise of 10 P. C.?

So far as Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners' Association of Boston, is able to see at this time, rents should not go up more than 10 per cent in the next two years despite the rising costs in every line of apartment house operation.

Not since the boom years just before the '29 stock market crash, Mr. Flynn stated, have operating costs promised to assume such gigantic proportions as now. "Fuel, oil, coal, paints, wallpapers, electrical equipment, plumbing fixtures, roofing, taxes, and labor costs are all on the upsurge," he said.

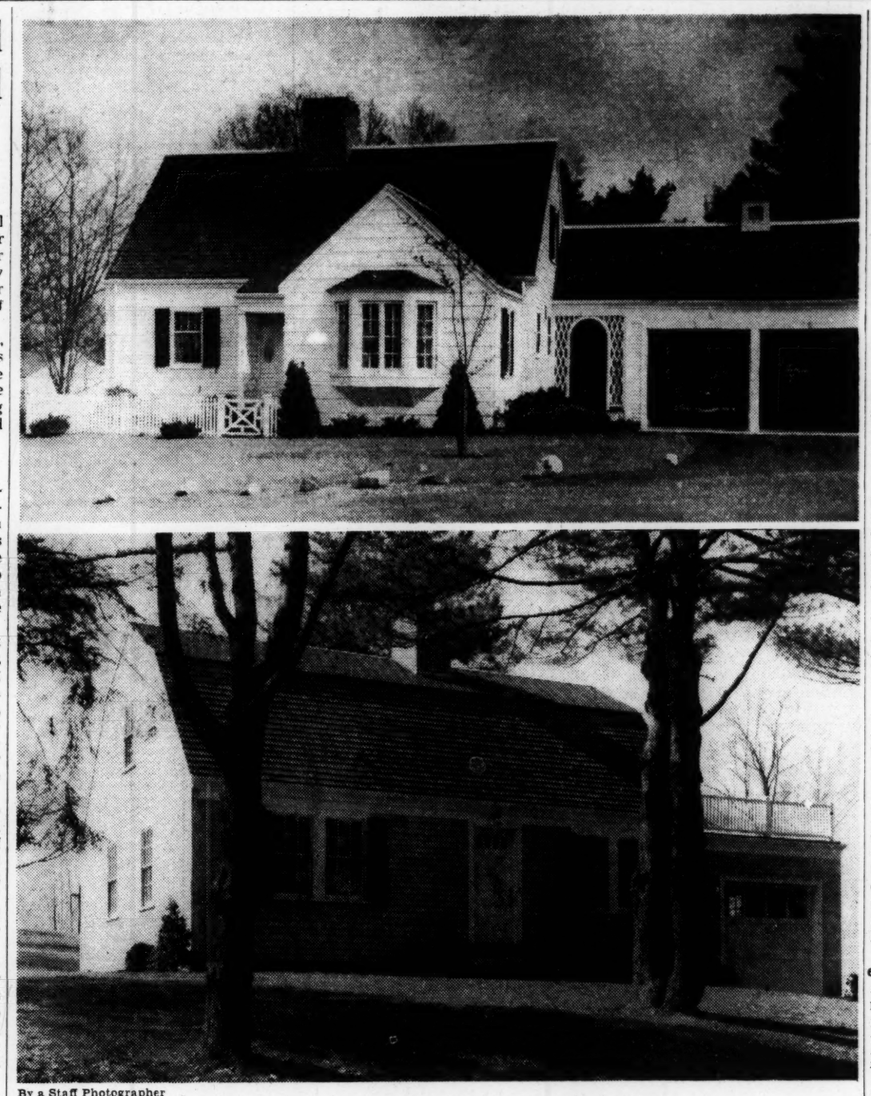
He felt that the efforts to keep rents down in these parts stamped proposals for Federal control of rents as "positively unwarranted and dangerous." He pointed out that attempts to control rents by law have failed utterly in Canada and practically wrecked the building industry in France.

Mr. Flynn also said that apartment house owners of Greater Boston have pledged themselves to maintain fair rents with no increases beyond those demanded by absolute necessity. There is broad recognition, he added, that fair practices constitute the industry's chief defense against the creation of "artificial shackles."

Interesting Newton Sales

Arnold Road in Oak Hill Village, Newton, was the scene of two interesting sales this week by Arnold Hartmann, developer of Oak Hill Village, and Alvord Brothers.

The Nantucket colonial cottage at 234 Arnold Road, designed by Henry P. Richmond, has nine rooms, two baths, and a playroom in the basement decorated with old paintings that are used for panels in the walls. The seven-room house at 69 Arnold Road is capped with a Ludovici tile imported from Italy and hence not possible of duplication in these times, at least. Each tile is made of pottery set into cement. Kenneth J. Germeshausen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the buyer.



By a Staff Photographer

New Homes in Bradley Park, Hingham, Mass.

These houses, containing six and one-half rooms each, can be bought for $35 to $40 a month, including taxes, amortization of loan, fire insurance. They are located on well-landscaped grounds looking out over the ocean.

Aluminum Drive Pushed In City Area

With nearly 40,000 pounds of aluminum assembled in Boston but with two thirds of the City yet to cover, aluminum-collecting battalions today moved forward in the Hub's big drive to gather the metal for defense purposes.

Enthusiastic response to the drive in other Bay State communities, many of which completed their collecting yesterday, was reported at State headquarters of the drive. Officials declined, however, to comment on whether the Commonwealth's quota of 1,000,000 pounds would be reached.

With Boston's drive, originally planned to last but one day, lagging far behind schedule, local officials cited excessive heat, a late start, and the fact that insufficient numbers of Boy Scout and Girl Scout volunteers showed up yesterday as reasons for the delay. In other quarters the view was expressed that the City's advance organizing for aluminum collection was a bit slow in getting underway.

The people of Boston were nevertheless said to be responding enthusiastically and to be contributing generously when the trucks hove into sight.

Acting to speed the work of combing Boston street by street, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today doubled the number of City trucks assigned to collect the metal and thus brought the total to 150. Additional numbers of City workers from the street cleaning, paving and other services were detailed to help with the work.

Boy Scout and Girl Scout leaders today sought to supply additional volunteers after conferences last night with City officials. Approximately 550 volunteers instead of the contemplated 800 showed up yesterday, according to Public Works Commissioner Hyland. Even in many districts where a full quota of volunteers was available, however, collecting lagged behind schedule.

Plans for gathering the aluminum from the many communities of Massachusetts to eight major concentration points next Tuesday were announced today by Lee Witney, State Director of the drive. E. C. Benway, head of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, today appealed to the Club's 2,000 members, who control 40,000 trucks, to volunteer transportation facilities for this work, and expressed confidence in an ample response.

Together with these volunteered facilities, State and local Public Works Departments will furnish trucks for the Tuesday operations. After assemblage of the metal at Pittsfield, Springfield, Fitchburg, Lynn, Worcester, Boston, New Bedford and Plymouth, Federal experts will inspect the piles of aluminum, weigh it, appraise it, and arrange for its smelting.

Watertown began its two-day drive this morning, as Newton, Cambridge and other cities of Greater Boston began estimating the poundage collected in their bins.

Earth Rich in It

Although a nationwide search for aluminum is under way today, few people know that it is the most abundant metallic element in the earth's surface, comprising about 8 per cent of it. It has come into such common use only recently, for until 1886, when Charles Martin Hall, a student at Oberlin College, reduced aluminum oxide to metallic aluminum, it was an expensive product. It always occurs in combination with minerals such as bauxite, cryolite, and corundum, and is produced industrially from bauxite.

Drivers Allowed One Accident, Then Coverage Is Compulsory

Today is a big day for automobile insurance advocates in the State of Maine, where motorists for the first time will come under the provisions of a new law designed to protect car owners against drivers involved in accidents who cannot afford to pay in cash for the damages they cause.

Under the terms of the financial responsibility statute effective today, Maine will become the 33rd State in the Union and the fifth of the six New England States to adopt the so-called "one-crash" system, whereby motorists are allowed one accident before they are required to take out insurance.

The big catch in the law is that a motorists is liable to lose his driving license if, in the event of an accident without insurance, he is unable to settle for the damages. Hence, financial responsibility systems, as sponsored by the American Automobile Association, are indirectly a form of compulsory insurance.

Massachusetts, which pioneered in compulsory insurance by law in 1927, is now the only State in New England that does not subscribe to the AAA form of financial responsibility and is the only State that actually compels motorists to insure themselves against liability damages before they are allowed to own a car.

Massachusettts Mandate

In Massachusetts insurance is virtually written into the purchasing contract of a motorcar. In Maine, the State says to the motorist: "Go ahead and drive without insurance if you want to. But if you get into trouble aggregating $50 or more in damages and you cannot pay the damages, you must either post a bond or take out insurance before you can drive again."

The real threat of the law lies in the assumption that motorists who get into accidents without insurance coverage stand in a fair way to lose their licenses at least temporarily if they cannot pay damages on the first accident.

The law does not take into account accidents involving less than $50 damages, permitting motorists to take a chance without insurance in the hope that their troubles will not be expensive ones. Motorists who have insurance will not feel the effects of the law at all, unless it becomes effective later in lowered insurance costs as the result of increases in insurance policy holders.

Increase in Claims?

On the other hand, many insurance authorities claim that usually it is the reckless and irresponsible drivers who do not take out insurance. Hence, the increase in policy holders will be due, they say, to an influx of reckless drivers holding new policies upon which the companies will have to pay for their damages.

In that event, insurance costs will rise instead of drop. The experience in other states, however, is that insurance costs have remained nominally low where financial responsibility laws are in vogue.

The rapidity with which financial responsibility has taken hold throughout the country is evidenced in the fact that only 13 States had adopted this system in 1930. Today, this law is effective not only in 33 States and the District of Columbia, but in Hawaii, eight Provinces of Canada and several foreign countries. The forms differ somewhat in the punishments allotted to "first crash" drivers, and the costs of insurance after the initial accident.

Property Liability

Financial responsibility required to satisfy the State after the first crash amounts to $10,000 for injury liability and $1,000 for property damage. Thus, property damage becomes compulsory after the first accident, whereas in Massachusetts property damage is no part of the compulsory insurance.

The Maine law was passed in the face of criticism that it becomes effective only after someone has caused property damage or personal injury, in other words . . . "it locks the door after the horse is stolen."

Many States in which this form of insurance is effective have reported notable advances in safety and the removal of thousands of perpetual traffic offenders from the highways.

The law is also considered a step in the direction of long-sought-for uniformity in traffic regulations throughout the country.

La Follette Points War Risks; Legion for a Prepared U. S.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Frank E. Samuel of Wichita, Kan., National Adjutant, told Connecticut members of the American Legion that "if fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we are insisting upon being prepared to do the fighting outside the United States."

"We are urging that our Government exercise all lawful means to prevent the shipment of war materials to the aggressor nations, and that it continue to extend to all peoples who are resisting aggression the fullest co-operation consistent with our obligations."

Mr. Samuel told the delegates to the twenty-third Annual State Convention there must be no cessation of the effort to aid Britain quickly and effectively, but of Russia's participation in the war he said:

"If the Communists in the United States are swung to support of our national defense efforts, it will not be for love of this Country but for the world revolution of the proletariat."

In an apparent reference to Russia, he said: "We can produce arms and munitions no faster than Britain can usefully employ them. When we can produce more than that, we can take time to consider if there is better use for them than in the hands of our own forces."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, July 25—Declaring that when the United States talks of aid to Britain, it must have something to do it with, and that "we can't do it with fireside chats," former Governor Philip F. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, addressed a State-wide America First Committe rally here last night.

On the same program, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, made an urgent plea for keeping out of Europe's wars, adding that "to keep out of war is to maintain the American way of living." We should "prepare ourselves to the limit to defend the American way of living against any attempt to interfere with it by any ruthless dictator or group of dictators in Europe or elsewhere," he added.

Telegrams from Charles A. Lindbergh, and United States Senators Shipstead, Brooks, Tobey, McCarron, and Wheeler were read. Senator LaFollette, the principal speaker, declared that "the minute we attempt to move an effective naval force into the Atlantic Ocean to aid Britain, we have to reduce the effectiveness of our Pacific defenses, and give a free hand." Whatever course in foreign affairs the United States takes, he continued, it involves risks. And he urged the people to consider carefully all of the risks involved.

Labeling the Lend-Lease bill as "nefarious," Senator Walsh declared that the United States had gone "step by step down the road to war. Had one-half the effort to get us in been made to keep us out," he said, "we would not today be on the threshold of war."

N. E. Soldiers In Florida For Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., July 25—Sun-browned New England soldiers—members of the 43rd Division in training here—were ready today to move 847 miles across Florida and two other states for the Army's summer maneuvers in Louisiana.

The first major movement of the 43rd and the 31st (Dixie) Divisions of former National Guardsmen will begin tomorrow with a motor convoy of 3,495 officers and men and 472 vehicles. The convoy commander is Maj. Gen. John C. Persons, Commander of the 31st.

The New England Division's Saturday movement will be under the command of Col. Charles W. Comfort, commander of the 118th Medical Regiment, Connecticut.

Motor movements Sunday for the 43rd will constitute the largest single motorized group — 3,034 officers and men and 395 vehicles, a convoy which when properly spaced would extend 25 miles.

Movements will continue until July 31 when the two divisions will have sent some 5,000 vehicles rolling across country to the maneuvers.

Train movements are planned for Wednesday and Thursday, first contingents being headquarters and headquarters company of the Fourth Army Corps and certain units of the 15th (Miss.) Infantry Regiment, and Finance Section of the 31st.

On the following day, the 97th Engineer Battalion attached to the 43rd will leave by train. Some 1,500 troops of the 43rd will leave daily by train until Aug. 4. The same train movement will hold for the 31st.

General routes of both divisions' motor units: 31st via Starke, Lake City, Fla., to Thomasville, Ga.; and the 43rd leaving camp by way of Keystone Heights, Gainesville and High Springs on way to first bivouac point, at Tallahassee.

Altogether, the 31st will move 19,485 troops by motor and train and the 43rd, 18,556. This excludes both divisions' engineers regiments and certain other detachments and corps troops which already have preceded them to Louisiana and bivouac points en route.

Motor convoy commander of the six movements of 31st are General Persons; Brig. Gen. Louis F. Guerre, Brig. Gen. S. L. Lowry, Jr., Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. James A. Webb and Col. A. G. Paxton.

The 43rd: Colonel Comfort, Lieut. Col. Orvis D. Mathews, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, Brig. Gen. Harold R. Barker, Lieut. Col. Kieran Hartford and Maj. Otto H. Brinkman.

Four N. E. Senators Expected To Oppose Draft Extension

At least four of New England's 12 Senators are expected to oppose any legislation designed to extend military service for selectees and National Guardsmen for an indefinite time, it was reported in Washington today.

Three Senators, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, and Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, were reported prepared to support Administration requests for a Congressional declaration of a national emergency or extension of the selectees' service.

These Senators, however, also were working on compromise proposals designed either to set a time limit for extending service or modification of the President's request for an emergency declaration under which he could keep selectees in service for more than a year.

Senators Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, have announced their opposition to outright extension of service, Senator Tobey declaring it was a "breach of good faith" and "another broken promise."

Senator Aiken said that unless the Government "kept faith with those men that were told they were going in for a year" Army morale might be affected.

"So long as there is no declaration of war," Senator Aiken added, "the period of service should be definitely established by law."

Senators David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, and John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, also were counted on by Washington observers for opposition to legislation indefinitely extending service. Although Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), of Connecticut, recently said he opposed such a proposal, he has withheld comment since the President delivered his message last Monday.

Meanwhile in the House increasing opposition to any blanket authority by the President to hold selectees in service beyond a year increased among the strongest administration supporters of the past.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Underwater Sound Detection—An underwater sound laboratory has been established at Fort Trumbell, New London, Conn., it was announced by the Navy Department. Under command of John B. Knight, Jr., formerly radio engineer for the National Broadcasting Company, the laboratory will carry on experiments with submarine sound detection and sub-aqueous communication.

More Defense Housing—A housing project of 85 dwellings at Manchester, N. H., for non-commissioned officers at the Army Air Base has been approved by President Roosevelt as part of a larger program calling for six housing units to cost approximately $6,000,000.

Airships for Weymouth?—Six new non-rigid airships costing $325,000 each have been recommended for the South Weymouth, Mass., non-rigid air base, Navy officials said. The six ships, each of 415,000 cubic feet capacity, would be used for patrol work along the coast especially for spotting submarines.

General Muir Transferred—Brig. Gen. James I. Muir, who has been attached to the First Division at Fort Devens has been ordered to duty with the 44th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J. Promoted to his present rank less than a month ago, Brig. Gen. Muir commanded the 26th Infantry until the arrival of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Devens Fire Checked—What might have been a serious fire was averted at the Fort Devens station hospital last night when an Army private noticed smoke pouring from the building and sounded an alarm. Private Clarence Bugbee of Bristol, Conn., on duty at the 1,500-bed hospital, summoned firemen and then extinguished a flaming mattress in one of the wards of the one-story wooden connected building.

Chinese Air Wardens—Capt. Edward Keating of the Warren Avenue Police Station will this afternoon administer the oath to more than 20 Chinese, appointed as air raid wardens in Boston. The ceremony will be held at 3:30 at a Chinese club at 21 Hudson Street.

Massachusetts Poles Volunteer—Three Polish-Americans left the town of Adams, Mass., yesterday for Ontario to join the Polish volunteer army now training in Canada for active duty with the Allied forces. The young men—first to join the new unit from that section—were William Skrabonia, Bronislaw Socha, and Tadeusz Kut.

Engineers Rock Cape—Members of the 101st Engineers rocked the Falmouth area of Cape Cod yesterday when demolition squads using dynamite leveled a 55-foot-high concrete chimney of an old mushroom plant. The blasting continued when members of Company D under Capt. John H. Murphy, blew up a section of a 10-ton wooden trestle in a simulated attempt to cut off enemy forces attempting to cross the structure. Both demolitions were reported to have been carried out with complete success.

Court Reverses Flag Ruling

Refusal by Massachusetts school children to salute the United States flag carries no criminal penalty, the State Supreme Judicial Court has ruled.

In a split decision, the Court ruled that the flag salute law provides for no penalty on the children for their failure to salute, but does penalize the teacher who fails to require the salute and pledge of allegiance.

The opinion reversed a decision of the Hampden Superior Court ordering three Deerfield children to commitment in the Hampden County Training School for their neglect to salute the flag. The children are members of the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Pending their appeal to the Supreme Court, the children were free on a stay of execution of the lower court sentence.

The Court held unwarranted a lower court finding that the children were "habitual school offenders." Continuing, the Court declared: "No implication of power to discipline a child in this manner is necessary for the enforcement of the statute or the regulations. An intention that a child should be so disciplined is not lightly to be attributed to the Legislature in the absence of express provision therein."

This is the first high court ruling on punishment of the Witnesses or their children, whose refusal to salute the flag and insistence upon distribution of literature has initiated several law suits. The children's right to refuse to salute went to the United States Supreme Court a few months ago, resulting in a ruling against them.

Blanchard Seeks Aid in Cambridge

The Cambridge Plan E Committee and the Cambridge League of Women Voters were asked yesterday to take an active part in efforts to solve "pressing problems" which confront the city. The request was made by Senator Arthur F. Blanchard.

The Senator said in part: "The citizens of Cambridge may soon become liable for a bond issue of $100,000 to pay for materials for a Works Project Administration playground project that might better be described as a politicians' project."

Senator Blanchard also criticized and asked support to force the city to take over the newly constructed bathhouse on the Charles River "to end boys and girls changing into suits in the bushes"; to make Jerry's Pit at North Cambridge available for swimming; and to advance an economy program.

Watt Is Renominated

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — President Roosevelt yesterday renominated Robert Watt, of Boston, to membership on the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

White Trustees Ask Court Ruling

Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, headed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, have asked a ruling from the Suffolk County Probate Court on whether White Fund income can legally be used to build play spaces for small children in tenement areas, according to announcement at Boston City Hall.

The issue is whether play spaces would be public works of sufficient size, beauty, and impressiveness to come within the description contained in Mr. White's will.

The Trustees are said to contemplate spending at least $150,000 for construction of at least eight such spaces, complete with swings, see-saws, and other equipment, if a favorable ruling is forthcoming.

After Men Get Chiding, Woman Buys Even This One

KEENE, N. H., July 25 (AP)—Auctioneer James F. Cady held up a buck saw and told those attending a sale this week:

"During the past five years of my auctioneering I have never sold a buck saw to a man. It is always bid off by a woman; the men purchase easy chairs. Now what am I offered?"

Bidding was brisk and the saw finally went for 45 cents—to a woman.

Fore River Opens Defense Bond Plan

A pay roll deduction plan for purchase of United States Defense Bonds was announced today by the Bethlehem Steel Co. at its Fore River shipyard at Quincy.

The plan is voluntary and is designed to enable employees wishing to save to lay aside anywhere from $1 a week up toward the buying of bonds, the company's statement said.

The savings program has been set up for the 160,000 employees of the company throughout the country, and hence will also include the Atlantic and Simpson shipyards in Boston.

Maine Towns' Emergency Aid With Finances Face Cut

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 25 (AP) — Thirteen Maine municipalities which have been under State supervision for some time because of financial distress will not have such large slices of emergency aid funds as in the past but will be given only the amounts necessary to prevent actual hardship and starvation.

That was the edict from State Health-Welfare Commissioner Joel G. Earnest and State Auditor William D. Hayes after they had received an opinion yesterday from the Attorney General's department that costs incurred by the communities for pauper relief were current expenses and had priority for payment over existing indebtedness of municipalities involved.

"People must be fed, clothed and sheltered," Mr. Earnest said, "and there is no other alternative but State financing. It is for this reason that the emergency aid appropriations have been made in the past. But such funds should not be used to support the general functions of city and town government."

In the past two fiscal years the emergency aid appropriation was $140,000 for the first year and $130,000 for the second, but the amount was cut to $90,000 for each of the next two years by the Legislature last spring.

State Finance Commissioner Frederick G. Payne said the legislative appropriations committee recommended the decrease after receiving testimony that "the relief situation was diminishing because employment opportunities were improved in those communities."

R. I. Thanksgiving Is Set for Nov. 20

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 (AP) —Gov. J. Howard McGrath has announced that Rhode Island will celebrate Thanksgiving this year for the first time on Nov. 20, date set by President Roosevelt.

In the past two years, during the Administration of former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, this State had its turkey and fixin's on the last Thursday of November, the traditional date.

This is the last year on which the early date for disposing of the gobblers will be observed, President Roosevelt having admitted recently himself that he was ready to go back to the traditional date.

Governor McGrath's announcement means that Thanksgiving will be observed on Thursday, Nov. 20, in the southern tier of New England States — Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In the northern tier, the traditional date—one week later—is expected to be observed.

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WABAN, MASS.
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BIG 8020

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U. S. Has Much to Lose in Trade By Japan's Move in Indo-China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The United States is likely to lose an important source of rubber and an $8,000,000 market for various American products from the new Japanese penetration of Indo-China—not to mention what it will lose in security to the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies and Singapore.

It is still highly uncertain just what will happen to United States trade with Indo-China as a result of the latest developments, but it is generally presumed here that Japan will take over the bulk of all valuable Indo-Chinese products, and insist on more or less exclusive enjoyments of markets there for its manufactured products.

Rubber was the only important commodity which the United States imported from Indo-China. In 1939 it received quantities worth $9,267,000 out of a total of imports of $9,596,000. The balance represented extremely small imports of spices, nux vomica and tin. All manganese, tin and iron ore in Indo-China went to Japan in 1939.

The 1939 rubber imports represented a fairly normal purchase. It was expected to be increased by two contracts for further rubber purchases signed by the U. S. Government under its policy of acquisition of reserve stocks of strategic raw materials. Figures are not available yet on the result in 1940 trade figuers.

Indo-China provided a varied market for the United States. Our total exports in 1939 amounted to $8,220,000. The principal items were as follows:

Raw cotton	$1,056,000
Unfinished steel and iron	1,067,000
Refined copper	1,307,000
Oil and oil products	930,000
Motor trucks and buses	1,064,000
Passenger cars and parts	444,000
Tires and tubes	374,000

Whether American exports of anything will continue is uncertain. It is presumable that Japan might like to see exports of such things as unfinished steel and gasoline continue because they could be taken over by the Japanese occupying forces. But American policy, as yet unannounced, is expected to reduce exports of anything which would tend to strengthen the Japanese war power. What with Japan wanted raw materials and markets, the chances of much of this trade surviving are considered rather low.

Japan has long been much more important in Indo-Chinese trade than the United States. It took goods worth $24,471,000 as compared to United States purchases of $9,596,000. The total of all Indo-Chinese exports in 1939 was $108,971,000. The only 1940 figures available show that total Indo-Chinese exports fell to $89,925,000 and imports were $46,640,000. There is no breakdown for different countries yet available for 1940.

Japan Clamps Lid of Silence Down on Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP)—Japan, taking no chances on having its finest liners and cargo vessels seized by the United States, imposed strict orders of radio silence today on its vast merchant fleet, halted suddenly on the high seas.

Japan was clearly apprehensive as a result of President Roosevelt's denunciation of Indo-China occupation.

Forty-two Japanese ships were reported marking time at sea, some just a safe distance offshore, or turning back to Japan.

Japanese ships in Pacific Coast ports rushed loading operations. Sailings of two Nipponese cargo boats from Yokohama to the United States was canceled.

The whereabouts of the fast 17,600-ton liner Tatuta Maru, due here at 5 a. m. yesterday, was a mystery. Last evening the big ship was seen cruising leisurely 12 miles offshore, later she had vanished. Like all other Japanese ships, she answered no radio calls.

There were indications the Tatuta Maru may be headed for a Mexican port, Acapulco or Mazatlan, to discharge her 240 passengers, including a hundred or so Americans, refuel and head back to Japan.

The Tatuta Maru was laden with 5,588 bales of raw silk valued at $2,500,000—the largest single cargo of silk ever transported across the Pacific.

From Panama to Alaska, Japanese liners, freighters, and tankers lay idle awaiting orders.

There was little doubt that Japanese authorities feared the valuable cargoes aboard their vessels might be impounded if President Roosevelt ordered Japanese credits frozen.

The big Japanese tanker Daini Ogura Maru sailed from here direct for Japan late last night with 4,500,000 gallons of California crude oil. Her sailing permit had been canceled by the State Department, but this order later was revoked when the ship's master explained his vessel was bound for Yokohama, not any Indo-China port.

A number of Japanese freighters were loading lumber and other cargo in Pacific Northwest ports. Japanese ships were known to be en route to Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles from Japan.

Shipping quarters expressed belief that Japanese vessels lying idle along the coast would be forced into ports to take fuel aboard in the next few days. None is believed to carry enough fuel to return to Japan.

'Almost Subversive'

Richland Georgia,
July 19,1941.

General George C.Marshall,
Chief Of Staff,U.S.Army,
Washington,D.C.

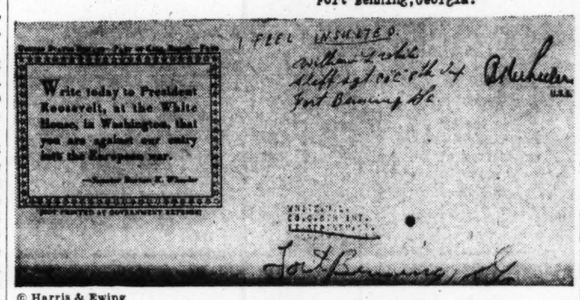
Sir:-

It is with deepest regrets that I deem it necessary to contact without authority,one of my Officers,but I feel it my duty to place this obnoxious piece of printed matter,from Senator Wheeler,in the hands of proper authority.As for as I can assertain,this was the only one received in the 8th Infantry.

The slogan of the Regimental Insignia that I so proudly wear and cherish,is "Patria Fidelitas".

I offer my most humble apologies for incorrect correspondence, but this shall not be intercepted.

William L.White
Staff Sergeant
Company "C"8th Infantry.
Fort Benning,Georgia.


I FEEL INSULTED.
Write today to President Roosevelt, at the White House, in Washington, that you are against our entry into the European war.
—Senator Burton K. Wheeler

© Harris & Ewing

Center of Draft Incident

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson charged that the activities of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana in distributing circulars to Army officers and enlisted men urging President Roosevelt not to enter the war "come very near the line of subversive activities against the United States, if not treason." Here are shown the card addressed to Staff Sergeant William L. White of Fort Benning, Ga., and his report to Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Public to Get Defense Facts Against 'Bunk'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Volunteer defense work, much of which is in the hands of women, is expected to spurt following a meeting at the White House here yesterday of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense.

One of the biggest jobs to be assigned to civilians, the Committee was told by President Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia of New York, OCD Chief, will be to enlighten the average citizen as to what "apparent anomalies" in national and international affairs really mean.

Mayor La Guardia announced that his Bureau will establish a "bureau of facts and figures" in a few days to offset "propaganda and bunk."

As an example of the kind of information to be given to the public, President Roosevelt for the first time divilged the real story behind continued American oil shipments to Japan, explaining that the United States for the last two years has furnished Japan with oil to prevent its invading the Netherlands Indies for supplies.

In time, Mayor La Guardia indicated, every locality in every State will have its own fact-distributing agencies.

The Bureau of Facts and Figures will supplement other bureaus engaged in the more tangible defense jobs of air raid warning, fire fighting, repair work, nursing and mass feeding.

"People in this country unfortunately haven't got enough idea of what modern war means," President Roosevelt told the Committee, in an informal opening address. "It is a war between populations and not alone between armies.

"We know what is happening in England today. We know the fact that women in London—mothers of families—are just as important in the defense of Britain as men on a destroyer. They are all part of this defense. And I think that we have a long, long way to go in this country."

The President gave the Committee instructions to "go ahead and do the thing that you want to do first; and talk about jurisdiction afterwards."

The Committee, made up of 30 men and 15 women including the President's daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, of Seattle, Wash., spent part of its session viewing proposed uniforms and insignia for volunteer workers. Armbands of design and colors most visible under actual tests were adopted for 15 types of workers, including air raid warden, auxiliary police, bomb squad, auxiliary firemen, fire watcher, road repair crew, decontamination corps, staff corps, rescue party, medical corps, nurses aides corps, messenger, drivers corps, emergency food and housing and demolition and clearance crew.

Text of Roosevelt's Talk Explaining Oil Sale to Japan

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — President Roosevelt's talk at the White House yesterday to men and women engaged in voluntary civilian defense activities follows:

You have a lot of work to do. I haven't prepared any speech, but I do feel very strongly that we must bring home certain things to every part of the country, and that it has got to be done through civilian work. It has got to be done by civilians among civilians. Other things are pretty well organized—production—and the training program—but what we need is to get the people as a whole to realize certain facts.

The mayor's work is really in two parts. The first is what I call quasi-military—a thing like preparing sandbags; and they may be necessary in certain parts of the country, not necessarily all over. Air-raid alarms, and so forth and so on. That is only part of it that can be done largely through the constituted authorities in the state governments, city and county governments, but beyond that it is your work, which is at least equally important—more important.

People in this country unfortunately haven't got enough idea of what modern war means. And it isn't anybody's fault over here that modern war means something entirely different from what it used to be. It is a war between populations, and not alone between armies. That, I think, is something that those in the average home in this country have not yet got through their heads.

Places Responsibility

We know what is happening in England today. We know the fact that women in London—mothers of families—are just as important in the defense of Britain as men on a destroyer. They are all part of this defense. And I think that we have a long, long ways to go in this country.

We are going to get through you an organization in every community. We can't do it all from Washington. The responsibility, I think, is yours by units—by corps areas. I am going to hold you responsible in these corps areas for what goes on, and I am not going to be put off by people who say: "Well, we couldn't find out about this from Washington." Or, "We don't know who has the jurisdiction."

I don't care who has the ultimate jurisdiction. You have. In other words, if you have some problem of organization and you can't find out whether it is being handled by this, that or the other agency within a state or a corps area, or a community, I am not going to take that as an excuse. Go ahead and do the thing that you want to do, and talk about jurisdiction afterwards.

I am looking for real results. You may have some question about your relationship to state councils of defense, and local councils of defense. I am looking for results. I think they will work with you in almost every part of the country. I don't think you are going to have any real trouble, any more than you are going to have sporadic cases of what might be called political trouble.

No Place for Politics

I don't know, but I have an idea that there are just about as many Republicans in this group as there are Democrats. Frankly—I don't care, except for the fact that this has been a good illustration that this work is nonpolitical. You have labor here. You have capital. You have Negroes here. You have white people. You have got every cross-section of American life represented on this committee.

About this question of politics. Somebody may start it. Don't bring it to me. You are Americans. You don't belong to any party in this work.

I don't know that there is anything else I want to say, except that, quite frankly, I am looking for results from all of you. We will do the best we can. It is going to take a little while to get all the machinery working smoothly. I am inclined to think that you don't want to make mountains out of molehills.

What we want is to get this thing into every family in the United States. And, incidentally, there are a great many people who don't even belong to families, who are off by themselves—individuals. We want you to go after those people and explain the real necessity, and seriousness of this world situation.

There are lots of things that people don't quite understand. You are an information bureau to all of them. And I will give you the example.

Sale of Oil to Japan

Here on the East Coast, you have been reading that the Secretary of the Interior, as Oil Administrator, is faced with the problem of not enough gasoline to go around in the East Coast, and how he is asking everybody to curtail their consumption of gasoline. All right. Now, I am—I might be called an American citizen, living in Hyde Park, N. Y., and I say: "That's a funny thing. Why am I asked to curtail my consumption of gasoline when I read in the papers that thousands of tons of gasoline are going out from Los Angeles—West Coast—to Japan; and we are helping Japan in what looks like an act of aggression?"

All right. Now the answer is a very simple one. There is a World War going on, and has been for some time—nearly two years. One of our efforts, from the very beginning, was to prevent the spread of that World War in certain areas where it hadn't started. One of those areas is a place called the Pacific Ocean—one of the largest areas of the earth. There happened to be a place in the South Pacific where we had to get a lot of things — rubber — tin — and so forth, and so on—down in the Dutch Indies, the Straits Settlements, and Indo-China. And we had to help get the Australian surplus of meat and wheat, and corn, for England.

It was very essential from our own selfish point of view of defense to prevent a war from starting in the South Pacific. So our foreign policy was—trying to stop a war from breaking out down there. At the same time, from the point of view of even France at that time—of course France still had her head above water—we wanted to keep that line of supplies from Australia and New Zealand going to the Near East—all their troops, all their supplies that they have maintained in Syria, North Africa, and Palestine. So it was essential for Great Britain that we try to keep the peace down there in the South Pacific.

Peace in South Pacific

All right. And now here is a Nation called Japan. Whether they had at that time aggressive purposes to enlarge their Empire southward, they didn't have any oil of their own in the north. Now, if we cut the oil off, they probably would have gone down to the Dutch East Indies a year ago, and you would have had war.

Therefore, there was — you might call—a method in letting this oil go to Japan, with the hope—and it has worked for two years—of keeping war out of the South Pacific for our own good, for the good of the defense of Great Britain, and the freedom of the seas.

You people can help to enlighten the average citizen who wouldn't hear of that, or doesn't read the papers carefully, or listen to the radio carefully—to understand what some of these apparent anomalies mean. So, on the information end, I think you have got just as great a task as you have in the actual organization work.

Now on this organization—to come back to that for a minute—it is amazing the number of letters I get here in the White House—and my wife in the White House—from men and women in literally every county in the United States—who are pleading to be told what they can do to help. They honestly are ready to work.

So my message to you is: Act as starters of this "horse race."

Britain's Blunt Warning Ends Appeasement for Spain

Continued from Page 1

lics and through Spanish expansion in Morocco and Northwest Africa at the expense of France.

How easily he accepts German propaganda is illustrated by the fact that a warning to the United States in a recent speech was due to Berlin-inspired reports that if the United States entered the war it immediately would occupy the Iberian Peninsula and, therefore, Germany might have to forestall this move by it own occupation of that area unless an energetic attitude by Spain were adopted.

That the German General Staff had made complete preparations to march into Spain in the first half of July has been substantiated by many reliable reports. Petrol supplies had been guaranteed by Britain which was supplying Spain with normal quantities. But Spain rationed the amounts distributed to such an extent that 50 per cent of the fuel which passed through the blockade became available for the German Army.

Delay in carrying out occupation plans was due to Hitler's sudden turn to the East against Russia. But this does not mean that Spain is not useful to Germany as a "non-billigerent." Spain is the only gateway left for communication between Germany and the outside, especially the United States and Latin-America. Through this route masses of propaganda, especially instructions to agents, have gone out. German propaganda countering Pan-Americanism has been operated largely via Spain. The Nazis always could wage a war of nerves there in order to prevent Britain from feeling fully secure in Western Europe.

Nation Disorganized

But whatever General Franco and the Falangists may feel regarding German help, there is no doubt but that Spain, faced with economic disorganization, a chaotic state in its transport system, starvation, and general dissatisfaction with the Franco regime, cannot receive any effective help from the Nazis when it is most needed now.

It is this aspect of the situation which, despite the Nazi Gestapo influence in Spain—still makes the Iberian Peninsula a useful field in which Britain can exert some counterpressures against Germany.

For the German General Staff clearly feels the danger of further disruption within Spain. It knows full well the dangerous lengths to which disintegration has gone under the Franco regime. It also understands the narrow margin by which the Caudillo has managed the twin accomplishment of maintaining his own control and his alliance with the Nazis.

Thus, in taking a stronger line, the British may believe that they may gain through vigor what they have failed to accomplish through appeasement. Granting of food and loans to Spain clearly has been insufficient to accomplish Britain's political purposes in Madrid.

The curtain raiser on the next act may be the lion's roar.

Japan's Resentment Grows

TOKYO, July 25 (AP) — Evidences of official and popular resentment of the United States' attitude toward Japan increased today as the newspapers gave great prominence to yesterday's statements by President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

The Government was understood to be closely studying the remarks in which the President spoke—in the past tense—of the reasons Japan hitherto had been permitted to obtain American oil.

The President's statement was given page one display, with its references to Indo-China eliminated. (The Japanese press is not yet permitted to discuss the program for bases in that French colony.)

Outside Government circles, the general reaction was one of astonishment and resentment at the vigor of the statement.

The Welles statement, however, was not published here, for obvious reasons. Officials withheld formal comment until, they said, an official text should be received from Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, but indications were given that its blunt references to alleged Japanese aggression claimed close attention.

The newspaper Yomiuri charged that the United States and Britain planned to obtain air bases in China to raid Japan under the guise of strengthening the Chungking air forces. It added that British-American activities in the Far East now really threaten Japan.

Yomiuri said it was significant to Japan that the United States had established an aircraft plant in India and that Britain now permitted the United States to advance into India.

There was no elaboration of the reference to the aircraft plant, but the newspaper said:

"Such activity is definitely not in the best interests of Japan."

Asahi reported that Britain had increased her forces along the Burma and Malaya borders.

"Meanwhile, malicious anti-Japanese propaganda is spread in Thailand in order to create uneasiness among the natives," it charged.

Oil Men to Cut Sale to Japan Any Time Government Asks It

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP)—The Public Relations Committee of the Pacific Coast petroleum industry said in a statement last night that the industry "will cooperate with the Government's wishes regarding sales of oil to Japan as it has in the past and will stop those sales any time the State Department requests it to do so."

The Committee is spokesman for most of the West Coast producers and marketers.

"Every sale of oil to Japan since the Export Control Act was proclaimed on July 2, 1940, has been made with the full knowledge and approval of the State Department," said the statement. "The oil industry has been criticized because this fact has not been recognized by the public, but now that President Roosevelt has officially stated the Government's position, the full story can be told."

The statement said 1940 west coast sales of all types of petroleum products to Japan totaled 22,833,783 barrels. The 1939 total was some 28,000,000 barrels and the 1938 total 31,000,000 barrels.

"During recent months," it added, "Japan has been taking more oil from the United States but the amount is still less than 1½ per cent of daily production.

"Shipments to the Orient from California fields from the first of the current year to date total 11,555,000 barrels.

"None of this oil has been shipped in American tankers and therefore has in no way affected the possible shortage of gasoline on the east coast which has been due to the requisitioning of 50 tankers for lend-lease service to Great Britain.

"Furthermore, sales to Japan have in no way jeopardized America's defense or civilian requirements. America's daily production of oil totals over 4,000,000 barrels. This rate can be augmented overnight to meet any increased demand."

Ford Sammis, Public Relations Director of the Committee declared:

"The oil industry has had to take it on the chin, grin and bear it when people criticized it for selling oil to Japan. If we had tried to answer such criticism, we would have been in the position of stating America's foreign policy in the Pacific before the Government was ready to announce that policy."

Motorists Again Warned by Ickes

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Expressing doubt that the public was co-operating fully in the drive to conserve gasoline in the east, Secretary of Interior Ickes said yesterday that motorists who do not obey the law, by keeping their cars in proper running condition "should be ruled off the road."

Replying to press conference questions on whether oil rationing might become necessary, the Secretary, who is Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, replied "this remains to be seen."

Mr. Ickes last week called upon the Atlantic Seaboard States to cut gasoline consumption by one-third, and he said yesterday he would have figures early next week to show to what extent the public responded.

The Secretary declined to discuss the possibility of the transfer of more American oil tanker ships to British service. The predicted petroleum shortage in the east was precipitated by transfer of some United States coastwise tankers for British service.

Kansas City Heads Droop Then Lift in Metal Drive

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 25 (AP)—Civic leaders were beginning to hang their heads in shame after four days of the aluminum drive found the 250,000 pound goal far distant.

Then came a wire from the OPM: "Your quota 50,000 pounds—not 250,000."

The city's collection—with two days yet to go—weighs 42,905 pounds.

Americans Ready to Sail

LISBON, Portugal, July 25 (AP)—Several hundred Americans, including Consular officials, employees and their families, ordered out of Germany, Italy and Axis-occupied countries, are scheduled to sail for home tonight aboard the U. S. Naval transport West Point.

The passenger list was completed last evening when a special train bearing 66 men, women and children crossed into Portugal at Vilar Formoso—the last of 248 Americans to arrive from Germany and German-occupied territory.

Word that their train had crossed the border was the signal for 200 German Consular officials and their families—ordered out of the United States—to disembark from the West Point.

One hundred and thirty-seven Italians, also brought here from the United States aboard the transport, had been permitted to disembark Wednesday after a trainload of Americans arrived from Italy.

Among the Americans who arrived yesterday from the Reich were 16 volunteer ambulance drivers, who were bound for the Middle East aboard the Egyptian ship Zamzam when it was torpedoed and sunk April 17 in the South Atlantic.

Most of them were too tired to talk much, but said they had been treated well by the Germans during the time they were held in a requisitioned hotel at Lure, France.

At first, one of the drivers said, the Germans let them go shopping under guard, but he added:

"They got less kind to us after three of our men—Ray Colcord, Donald King and William Davidson—escaped, and our guard received instructions to shoot if any of us tried the same thing."

The three drivers entered Switzerland and subsequently joined the diplomatic group en route from Italy to Lisbon.

Two other ambulance drivers—James Stewart and Thomas O. Greenough—previously had escaped by leaping from a train near Poiters on June 29. They made their way across France, finally reached Lisbon and sailed for America on the Excalibur, due in New York next Monday.

Sailing of the West Point and the American Export Liner Excambion tomorrow will clear this port of all Americans awaiting transportation home for the first time in a year.

Tugwell Resigns; Going to Puerto Rico

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Rexford Guy Tugwell today resigned the chairmanship of the City Planning Commission to become Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Tugwell, former Undersecretary of Agriculture, returned June 16 from the insular possession where he held a series of public hearings on land use and other problems affecting Puerto Rico. He subsequently proposed that the Government establish a system of small farms on the island.

He has been Chairman of the City Commission since April, 1938.

Britain Stands by Its Ban On Communist Publication

LONDON, July 25 (CP Cable)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison refused in the House of Commons yesterday to revoke the ban on the Daily Worker, Communist organ.

He was cheered when he said that "at this critical period of the war, when extra effort is called for from all of us so everything possible may be done to assist our Russian ally, the Government would not feel justified in relaxing the safeguard against a newspaper which systematically fomented opposition to the war effort."

First Regular Plane Commuter; Long Island to N. J. Job Daily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HEWLETT, N. Y., July 25 — In the midst of traffic jams in New York City and adjacent New Jersey cities, with horns blowing on all sides and the clock ticking off precious minutes, Peter M. Schweitzer, resident of this Long Island town, used to look with envy at unimpeded airplanes roaring overhead while he was en route to his office in Newark, N. J. Now the positions are reversed and he looks down with unconcern on the traffic snarls from his seat in a Transcontinental & Western Air flying machine every morning and evening going to and from the paper manufacturing concern of Peter J. Schweitzer, Inc., of which he and his two brothers are partners.

Mr. Schweitzer was said to be the first commuter on a commercial airline in history. He says it costs "just about as much" as it did by automobile.

After motoring to La Guardia Airport in the morning, Mr. Schweitzer takes off on the 8:45 or 9:55 a. m. airplane bound for Newark, Chicago, and the West Coast. His breakfast is served free of charge on the airplane and he has an opportunity to read the morning newspaper. Landing at Newark, he motors from the airfield there to his place of business. Ordinarily, he returns home on the flight which leaves Newark at 6:04 p. m.

As a sky commuter, Mr. Schweitzer pays $3.40 a day for his trips. Previously he not only had to motor 60 or 70 miles each way, bolt his breakfast, and endure the traffic driving, but paid $1.50 in tunnel tolls, plus the daily operating expenses of his automobile.

Although Mr. Schweitzer is understood to be the first empyrean commuter on commercial services, several wealthy New York City business men have used private airplanes for daily transport from summer homes on Long Island to the foot of Wall Street, where a private seaplane base has been maintained for several years.

U. S.-Japan

Continued from Page 1

ferred with Richard G. Casey, the Australian Minister, and Sir Neville Butler, the British Minister. The Australian Government has warned that it will not permit Japanese occupation of any of the territory of the Netherlands East Indies and Mr. Casey is believed to have told the Acting Secretary of his country's determination to go to war against Japan if the latter uses French Indo-China as a jumping-off station for further aggression southward.

Explanation on Oil

Particular speculation was aroused by the portion of the President's oil remarks where he stated that the method of permitting oil exports to avoid the spread of war "worked for two years," enabling Britain and America to maintain peace and, inferentially, to perfect their Far Eastern defenses.

There are those who assert that the President was suggesting that this policy was no longer "working" and that it might be superseded by one more likely to be understood by the Japanese militarists.

Aluminum Tokens Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.—When the cry of "aluminum for defense" went forth, the State Department of Revenue got in line by having the State's one-mill sales tokens of zinc instead of luminum. The zinc tokens are made identical but weigh three times as much.

No Motorcycles To Break Peace, Quiet of Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 25 (CP)—Bermuda's legislators have decided no motorcycles will mar the colony's peace and quiet.

A few days ago the Assembly banned the use of motorcycles in a decision which affected both United States forces here and the Bermuda Police Commission. The Police Commissioner had petitioned for permission to use three motorcycles.

Last Monday a United States hospital unit arrived with complete equipment — including two motorcycles. United States naval officials ordered them stored away in view of the Assembly's decision.

This land of colorful carriages and bicycles lifted long-standing restrictions against motor vehicles of all kinds soon after the United States leased bases here. A few transport vehicles were permitted for the use of United States forces.

Wood Sees War Put in Our Lap

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Company and head of the America First Committee, told a public meeting July 24 that American intervention in the European conflict would result in England "unloading her war in our lap."

In such an event, he said an American expeditionary force of 1,800,000 to 2,225,000 men would be required to end the conflict and economic ruin in the United States would follow.

He said heavy taxation in case of American involvement would "completely wipe out our middle class, the backbone of our democracy."

"I am completely fed up with that whole bunch of royal and intelligentsia refugees who, from New York City, are trying to propagandize us into their war and control our economy and our diets, and I do not believe Lord Halifax should be making propaganda tours of our Nation," Mr. Wood asserted.

N. Y. Sets Aluminum Record With Two-Ton Bridge Gate

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Construction on the city's sixth huge bin to catch aluminum pots and pans began yesterday, but they'd better start another one today, for Mayor La Guardia is slated to receive what is believed to be the country's biggest single gift of aluminum — a giant two-ton 36-foot duralumin drawbridge gate that would just about fill one of the 40-foot bins.

The gate was part of the Triborough Bridge until a careless motorist damaged it.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

Reds Say Nazi Drive Checked for 11 Days

By the Associated Press

Friday, July 25

The Russian armies were declared today to be clinging to unbreached battle positions the whole length of the line after 33 days of unending German assault.

Soviet troops, by official account, still stood substantially where they had stood 11 days ago.

Another air attack on Moscow, the fourth in succession, kept Moscow's millions huddled in air-raid shelters, although only a small percentage of the planes engaged in the attack managed to pass the city's defense crew, it was claimed.

Fresh German reserves were said to have been thrown into the attack around Smolensk. But these, according to the Russians, received rough treatment at the hands of the Red Army.

Other Red Army units were engaged in heavy fighting around Porkhov, 100 miles south of Leningrad, and Zhitomir, about 80 miles west of Kiev. There was no indication that the Soviet troops had given ground in these vital sectors. Heavy rains were giving the German mechanized equipment considerable difficulty.

The German High Command reiterated its announcement that the offensive against the Russians is continuing "according to plan." It conceded that there was "stiff fighting," which according to "informed sources" was marked by Russian orders for a defense of the Stalin line to the last man. The Germans claimed to have taken 20,000 prisoners in the Nevel region, north of the Smolensk salient. A strong bunker group, known as the Emil Ezyn fortifications, south of the Pripet marshes, was said to have surrendered.

The Luftwaffe claimed to have sunk a 10,000-ton Russian transport and damaged another of 8,000 tons at the Black Sea mouth of the Dnieper. The same force was said to have bombed Russian railway lines on the southern front, thereby confusing the Russians in retreat. DNB, the German official news service, said that the main lines had been interrupted at many points and large junctions had been heavily bombed, halting several trains.

Drive Renewed

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Authoritative quarters reported today a slight renewal in the German offensive all along the Russian front.

It was emphasized there was "no decisive result gained by either side at any given place" on the vast battlefield.

Moscow's Plans

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—A Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast quoted the counsellor of Japan's Moscow Embassy today as saying that if the Russians must withdraw from their capital it will be burned to the ground as it was when Napoleon approached it.

Domei said the Counsellor, S. Nagata, interviewed on his arrival in Manchukuo, added that Soviet Foreign Vice Commissar S. A. Lazovsky told foreign diplomats that if the Germans marched into Moscow they would see nothing of the Kremlin.

Eden: Steps Taken in Malaya To Meet Japanese Threat

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Parliament today that "certain defense measures in Malaya already have been enforced" to meet "the potential threat" of the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China.

The House of Commons cheered when Mr. Eden said the British Government had "been in close communication with the United States Government" on the latest developments in the Far East.

He declined to discuss in detail "the measures which His Majesty's Government have prepared to meet these and other possible developments," but promised a further statement at an early date.

Japan, Mr. Eden said, had presented demands to the French Government "for the occupation of naval and air bases in South Indo-China and their occupation is imminent." He declared the demands were a potential threat to British territories and interests in the Far East and that close contact had been maintained in the face of this with the Dominions and the Netherlands authorities as well as Washington.

White Rajah Ready

SINGAPORE, July 25 (AP)—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the "White Rajah" of Sarawak, said today his little British-owned domain off the northwest coast of Borneo was "well prepared for any emergency" in the present Far East crisis.

"British troops are at Sarawak and in adjacent British North Borneo, while the RAF is already operating from several Borneo airdromes," he said.

Chinese Attack

HONG KONG, July 25 (AP)—The official Chinese Central News Agency reported today that Chinese forces attacked vigorously in the Canton region from which many Japanese troops have been withdrawn recently, presumably to be taken to French Indo-China.

Heavy Japanese casualties were reported in spite of strong support given by the Japanese Air Force. The heaviest Chinese attack was made by three Chinese columns against Sunkai, railway town 17 miles north of Canton.

Japan's move into Indo-China was expected here to result in sharp reduction of the important rice supplies Hong Kong draws from the French colony and also hamper shipping out of this British colony.

Thailand Next?

TOKYO, July 25 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser, Foreign Office organ which hitherto has been stressing the need for Japanese protection of French Indo-China, last night also turned its attention to Thailand.

Charging British efforts "to disrupt the good relationship which has developed between Japan and Thailand," the newspaper editorially said that "Thailand is harrassed" and declared that the Thai Government is in need of external support as well as internal consolidation.

Significantly, the Times and Advertiser did not mention Indo-China, but directed all its attention toward Thailand.

Blockade Expected

LONDON, July 25 (AP) — A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Singapore today reported that British officials, bankers and smelter operators in that British stronghold were conferring on plans to enable the tin industry to meet a possible Japanese blockade of Malaya.

Such a blockade, the dispatch said, was considered likely in the event of British and United States economic measures against Japan in connection with the expected Japanese occupation of French Indo-China. Malaya is one of the world's great sources of tin, on which the United States draws heavily.

Commercial circles in Singapore viewed the outlook with calm assurance, Reuters said. The economic self-sufficiency of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Australia was considered a vital factor in the situation. Confidence was expressed that the forces of these three units would be able to protect the sea lanes between Singapore and Australia and also those by which essential exports must reach the United States.

'Yanks' Who Escaped Nazis Head for Home

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Five young American ambulance drivers who carried out daring escapes from Nazi guards in German-occupied France after an earlier adventure in the sinking of the Zamzam headed homeward today.

Two of them, James Stewart, of Oneonta, N. Y., and Thomas O. Greenough, of Lakemont, N. Y., already have sailed from Lisbon on the American Liner Excalibur. The other three who escaped were in Lisbon, awaiting passage home on the naval transport West Point, along with 16 fellow-drivers who were released by the Germans after being held in a camp at Lure in Occupied France.

All 21 were passengers on the Egyptian steamer Zamzam which was sunk by a German raider in the South Atlantic on April 17. They were taken aboard a German ship, landed in France and held under guard. The Americans were members of a British-American ambulance unit en route to the Near East for service.

Texas Plans to Give Day's Oil to Britain

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—A plan to donate to Great Britain a full day's production of oil from Texas' flush fields was approved July 24 by the State Railroad Commission, oil regulation agency. Daily potential production is estimated at about 2,000,000 barrels.

The Commission designated Aug. 10 as Texas-Oil-for-Britain Day.

Because of over-production, Texas wells have been shut down completely for several days each month in addition to having their daily flow prorated. Previously, Aug. 10 had been designated as one of the shut-down days.

The donation plan, conceived by John F. Camp, San Antonio, Texas, oil operator, recently won the approval of Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes.

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France Guards Growing Crops

Wide World

Protecting Next Winter's Food

Members of a newly organized force of armed field keepers watch crops day and night in France to prevent stealing. It was feared that potatoes, corn, wheat, and other crops would be stolen before they were ripe. Passed by the French censor.

U. S. Raising of Imported Crops Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Farm chemurgy, the movement to encourage greater use of farm products in industry, which grew up in the soybean atmosphere of Dearborn, Mich., under Henry Ford's wing, but which branched out and established independent headquarters here a few years ago, believes it has an answer to one of the war problems, the shortage of ocean shipping space.

"Let American farmers themselves grow the crops," says Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, "which are now being imported and using valuable cargo space."

If the farmers are permitted and encouraged to grow some millions of tons of the crops now imported, he insists, shipping space to that extent can be saved. The encouragement for domestic farm production, he believes, can be extended more cheaply than ships can be built, and as quickly.

To examine the precise steps in such a process, however, reveals that it is far from a simple matter, and that it inevitably becomes involved in the whole question of foreign trade policy.

Release Shipping

Mr. McMillen holds that with great acreages producing excesses of wheat and cotton farmers would welcome the opportunity to grow products that would release shipping for vital purposes,

But what are these products? Sugar, for one thing, he says, pointing out that in 1940 cargo space was required to bring in nearly 3,000,000 tons of sugar, while domestic cane and beet growers operate under artificially restricted acreages.

Right away a much larger issue rises. This sugar question has been a vexing one for years. It isn't just a matter of suddenly stopping all imports and depending entirely on domestic supply, world trade experts contend. Involved is the economic and political necessity of not only supporting the sugar-growing economy of such American possessions as Hawaii, but of providing these areas with the dollar income with which they in turn can buy goods from us. In other words, if the United States didn't buy Hawaiian sugar, Hawaii would suffer economically—which would have significant political reverberations—and would not be able to buy other things which the United States, to maintain its own economic stability, must sell to them.

Mr. McMillen also mentions the importation of nearly 500,000,000 pounds of starches from the West Indies, while awaiting encouragement to proceed is the southern sweet potato starch industry. Of course involved here is the matter of whether sweet potato starch meets all the requirements met by the other kind, and more important, whether it can be produced as economically and readily. The farm-chemurgic people say it can, so perhaps here is a field worthy of investigation.

Castor Beans

Mr. McMillen says that instead of sending to Brazil and India for castor beans, ships can be saved by having our own farms grow castor beans, soybeans, flax, and other drying oil crops essential to paint and varnish manufacture.

Citing other examples, he says that in 1940 there were enormous imports of grass and alfalfa seeds, flaxseed, jute fiber, and raw cotton, all of which he says can be produced here.

Of course the job from here on is more than simply to decide to use domestic supplies instead of importing, the experts say. In the first place we would have to decide what might be done that would not be harmful politically, and in the way of maladjusting foreign trade balances, and next we would have to develop ways of producing these things domestically in the necessary quantities and qualities, and last we would have to find ways of using to best advantage some of those less staple materials. Very important, too, is whether larger production of some of these crops would be profitable for the grower.

Nazi People Share 'Loot' Taken From Conquered Lands

Long a resident of Poland, Miss Cardwell is now in the United States. She has retained her contact with unusual sources of information regarding events in Poland and other occupied countries.

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With each new German conquest the material condition for many people in the Reich improved. With the break-up of Czechoslovakia and afterwards by the fall of Poland, and other countries the process of bettering the living conditions of the Reich at the expense of subjugated neighbors had become a smoothly working system by the time the West came under German control.

This system, however, is nothing but organized robbery.

That the German people accept it as right and desirable is established both by letters from them to relatives in America and by the witness of neutrals who have recently come out of the Reich.

Letters to German girls in household employ here from mothers and sisters in the Reich tell of the "beautiful presents" sent them by soldier husbands or sons or brothers, or by relatives serving in administrative or other capacity in the conquered lands.

What these particular presents were was not disclosed, but it is common knowledge that in Poland uniformed Germans may enter a home on many pretexts and take whatever pleases them. Furs, jewelry, rugs, pictures, wearing apparel, linens—all sorts of things were confiscated.

A neutral who lived in Germany from the beginning of the war until a very short time ago has given the "Polish Daily" of London interesting information on the German attitude toward accepting this loot. Everywhere he heard praise of the Führer for the good things that had come to them because of his conquests.

The German Attitude

Whether men, women, or children, the talk was the same, of the good things they were getting. There was very little political talk. It was all to the effect that for years the German people had lived on short rations of everything. Now the Führer had taken these countries flowing with milk and honey, let the Germans eat to their satisfaction and these others go short. That was only just.

With the conquest of Poland, administrative offices designed to look after the collection and distribution of everything confiscated by the German officials were set up not only all over Poland but in all cities, towns, and villages in Germany. There were several in Berlin.

Those in Poland sent what was collected to special offices in the Reich, thence to the distribution centers. To these centers the local people applied for what they wished. Families of officials and soldiers had first choice. On presentation of their documents they obtained at a normal price clothing, furniture, household articles, even books.

The informant states that he lived in Charlottenburg and other places with German families who, from 1939 to 1941, refurnished their homes and renewed their wardrobes in this manner.

The same system of collection and distribution was employed after the subjection of Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. The wave of prosperity, the Germans thought, had come to stay.

'Government Robbery'

But this Government robbery had nothing to do with that practiced by the individual officials and soldiers. The Government action was looked upon as simple justice. The "presents" were openly boasted of, even by women of the highest social standing. These now come mainly from the great stores in the West, where the Germans have preference or possibly are the only ones permitted to buy. They can buy because they pay with the worthless German "occupation marks" and the prices fixed by law are absurdly low.

When asked if they realized that the people who were robbed to give them these things were people like themselves and that they were condemning them to wretchedness, the replies differed, depending upon the degree of education and temperament of the person questioned. Most of those queried were women and their answers might be summed up thus:

"How can you use the word 'steal' in this connection? Germans do not steal. They are only taking what they have a right to take."

"They are not people like us. We are the 'master race,' destined to rule the world. We alone have culture—the Führer himself says so."

"Why should I care whether these people are ruined or not? Didn't we suffer from a shortage for years, while they ate their fill, dressed warmly. Now it is our turn."

Typical Comment

"If they had not resisted the will of the Führer they would not have suffered this fate. They have earned what they got."

"I don't care what happens to them. For years I never saw a pair of silk stockings. Now I have 12 beautiful new pairs."

The informant says that he never heard a word of sympathy for the subjugated peoples.

The only element in this upper class section of German life to which these remarks do not apply is the clergy, and they feel they are helpless.

Members of House To Inspect Seaway

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Approximately a dozen members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee left last night for Buffalo, N. Y., to inspect the St. Lawrence Seaway area after hearing representatives of the coal industry challenge claims that the project had national defense value.

Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York, said the group would visit power plant sites and the Welland Canal near Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and would go to Cleveland, Ohio, before returning to hear testimony by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers on July 28.

Contending the project would threaten the Great Lakes area with competition from foreign cheap labor, two witnesses told the committee that the navigation and hydro-electric power project could not be considered "vital and essential" to defense. They were John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, and Julian D. Conover, Secretary of the American Mining Congress.

Ickes Urges Ban On Faulty Autos

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expressing doubt that the public was cooperating fully in the drive to conserve gasoline in the East, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said that motorists who do not keep their cars in proper running condition "should be ruled off the road."

Replying to press conference questions on whether oil rationing might become necessary, the Secretary, who is Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, replied "this remains to be seen."

Mr. Ickes last week called upon the Atlantic seaboard states to cut gasoline consumption by one third, and he said he would have figures early next week to show to what extent the public responded.

The Secretary declined to discuss the possibility of the transfer of more American oil tankers to British service. The predicted petroleum shortage in the East was precipitated by transfer of some United States coastwise tankers for British service.

Chicago Grain Elevator Damaged by Explosion

CHICAGO (AP)—A spectacular fire and explosion leveled part of a grain elevator July 24, causing damage estimated at $300,000.

Six workers escaped from the elevator a few minutes before the explosion tore the roof from the structure and sent flames racing through the eight floors. Fire broke out in the top floor, apparently from spontaneous combustion. Approximately 315,000 bushels of corn, most of it owned by the Government, were stored in the elevator.

Nazis Include Africa in Lebensraum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—With reports coming in from all sides that Germany is preparing to push through Spain and Turkey into Africa the moment the situation in Russia permits, information comes to hand of a sudden change in Nazi theory Until recently this theory, which was outlined by Dr. Karl Haushofer, former Reichswehr general and since a Nazi professor at Munich University, had regarded Europe as far as and including the Danube as sufficient to keep Germany self-sufficient.

Today, as a recent number of a Zurich weekly discloses, Dr. Haushofer has now embraced the theory that the Danube can no longer serve as the economic limit for the Reich. According to an announcement some time ago in a special magazine published by Dr. Haushofer, Germany cannot be self-sufficient unless Africa is brought within its sphere.

Now, Dr. Haushofer has been responsible for much of the propaganda jargon used by Herr Hitler. He is founder of the so-called school of "Geopolitik"—a strange mixture of geography, ethnology and economic-political speculation—and the originator of many of the leading expansionist ideas incorporated in the Nazi creed. His ideas therefore may be accepted as indicating fairly accurately the trend of Herr Hitler's policy.

But they also indicate the "propaganda line" which Germany is taking—a line intended to convince its own people, and to provide excuses to the outside world for new Nazi aggressions.

Experience Proved Differently

The most significant passage in Dr. Haushofer's newly published work reads thus: "Until the outbreak of the war Germany was convinced that it could be self-sufficient economically within the great European economic field. But its experiences since have taught that it couldn't in this way have sufficient in foodstuffs, production or industrial raw materials. It is therefore necessary to include the supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials of Africa in Germany's new Lebensraum, which on this basis should be extended to the Eurafrican economic area.

"Germany would be the leader of this gigantic economic area and Italy would participate therein to a certain extent.

"Whole production and distribution would be according to the following principles: No single country would be allowed a self sufficient economy. On the contrary, practically all lands would be importers of German industrial products. Germany, as the only exception, would be industrially and agriculturally so well balanced as to be entirely independent of every other country. Germany would be autarchic as far as foodstuff is concerned and simultaneously would form an industrial center based on its Eurafrican economic field.

"Heavy industry would be concentrated in Germany so that the transfer of many industries from other lands to Germany would have to be made. Allocation of raw materials in this great economic area would be centralized in Germany."

Confident of Spain

Economic, racial and other "reasons" why Turkey should support Germany having failed hitherto to win over that country the Nazis now are busy seeking to obtain Turkish consent to what would amount to the use of Turkish territory as a basis for new Nazi aggressions against Russia and the Near and Middle East.

With regard to Spain, following General Franco's speech of July 18 attacking the democracies with general support of the Nazi thesis of war for the liberation of Europe from the Bolshevist terror, it is natural that Berlin feels confident that it could move into Spain any time it considered opportune.

But even in Spain, it is significant that volunteers for the anti-Bolshevik brigade were obtained only in the manner indicated in a recent letter after a harangue at the Academy of Cadets near Madrid. The commanding officer didn't ask the youths on parade in a straightforward manner for volunteers, but worded the request thus: "All those who do not want to join in this crusade to save civilization step forward two paces."

Needless to say, none stepped forward and all were accounted volunteers.

But whatever the means, the Nazis' end is always the same—to use these various countries as aids to German world domination. How the Nazis would treat them afterwards is illustrated yet again in newest reliable reports of a statement by Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg, Ambassador to Russia, after crossing the Russian frontier into Turkey.

Russia to Be "Colony"

"In Russia"—assuming the German conquest of which he was confident—"there would no longer be any group inside capable of gathering national forces together or of founding a new regime in the spirit of the 'new order.' Russia would have to become a sort of colony administered directly by Germans until a new Russian generation would arise to inherit the land under German tuition."

That is a sufficiently plain statement. So is this from a recent number of the Münchene Neueste Nachrichten: "Germany must tear the British Empire apart, bit by bit and must not be influenced by the slightest feeling of pity. Britain must be made to bleed and every wound reopened until she bleeds to death."

As justification for such treatment of Russia and the British Empire, Professor Haushofer and other Nazi pseudo-intellectuals have already supplied plenty of material satisfactory to themselves in their writings.

It is perhaps significant that as long as Germans were permitted freedom of expression, Dr. Haushofer was not regarded too seriously by orthodox geographers, who regarded his chair in Munich University less as a contribution to physical scientific research than as a center of Nazi propaganda among youth.

Justified His Doctrines

The situation, however, changed when Hitler attained power and Professor Haushofer became the official geographer and "Geopolitiker," whose words became law in Nazi culture.

From him originated phrases such as "Lebensraum" and other slogans that helped Hitler considerably, by their half truths to deceive most European governments into accepting his "peace" affirmation all too easily.

Dr. Haushofer, whose conceptions of "Lebensraum" grew with Hitler's political achievements, made the Danube, "according to geopolitical laws," a basic part of Germany, arguing that Germany couldn't otherwise be economically self-supporting.

He went further, maintaining that all lands, the streams of which flowed into German rivers, seas or lakes, were by nature destined to come under German hegemony.

Hitler's announcement of his "new order" in Europe was for Dr. Haushofer justifiable on the grounds that the whole continent was included in the German autharchic system.

Dargue in Charge Of First Air Force

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. erbert A. Dargue, newly-designated commander of the First Air Force, embracing nine air bases in the northeastern sector, formally took over his new command at Mitchel Field.

He was welcomed by Col. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., commanding officer of Mitchel Field, and Maj. Gen. Anton Krogstad.

General Krogstad, who had been temporarily in command of the First Air Force, left for Washington, en route to Langley Field, Va., where he will be commanding officer of the bombing command of the First Air Force.

General Dargue who had been attached to the Washington office of the Chief of the Air Forces, is a West Point graduate and a veteran Army aviation figure. He served with the Air Force in the Philippines in 1913, and in England and France during the World War.

Strong League to Bar War Wins Support of Statesmen

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Special News Service

A decade ago Japan stunned the world by coolly appropriating Manchuria, and got away with it because the League of Nations lacked either the power or the courage—maybe both—to intervene.

This is recorded by historians as the open sesame for a new era of aggressions which have continued to multiply over much of the earth until the cycle has again touched Japan and we see it creating a threat even to American interests in the Far East by appropriating French Indo-China — a strategic springboard of vast potentialities.

We thus must find an added importance in Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles's quietly spoken advocacy of the organization after the war of an association of nations powerful enough to guarantee disarmament and equal economic opportunities.

Under normal circumstances an Acting Secretary of State voices the views of the Administration in making such important statements. Whether this is true in the present instance doesn't appear.

However, sponsorship of the idea by a high quarter in Washington will put weight behind it. From personal investigations abroad I feel sure that it will find widespread support among peace-minded statesmen.

World Hope for Peace

Believe it or not, the average citizen of this troubled world has been living in the hope that somehow, some day, the magnificent palace of the League of Nations, now the mausoleum of a great ideal, may be reopened to serve another (though much different) effort to achieve universal peace and plenty.

As soon as Mr. Welles's statement became available, I cabled to London for an expression of opinion from Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Nobel Peace Prize winner and one of the chief architects of the League of Nations. I turned to him because I know him and respect his views, having had his friendship since the days of Versailles when daily I watched him drafting the Covenant of the League. He replied:

"The statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, will be welcomed by all who love peace and hate war.

"Both in this war and the war of 1914 an association of nations came into existence in order to resist aggression. Unfortunately, it did not come into existence until after the war had begun, and its will for peace, therefore, had to be enforced by warlike action.

"Had there been such an association actively working when war was threatened, war could have been prevented. Not even Hitler would have been prepared to challenge the strength of America, Russia, China and the British Empire.

Strength in Unity

"But unless an international organization strong enough to enforce its will actually comes into existence, would-be aggressors always will be found to take a chance on beating each of the peace powers separately. In this, as in other matters, it is still true that in unity there is strength."

The League of Nations has been finished by war and its own shortcomings. It never can be restored in its old form.

Critics say that heavy politics crept into it—that hostile blocs of nations were formed within the membership. Germany and others have charged that England and France dominated the organization and used it to further their own interests.

But while it is easy to criticize the League after the event, to my mind it was born either too soon or too late. It made its advent at a time when the world was in a ferment which was a sure breeder for changes by force of arms. It is difficult to believe that any organization of the kind could have survived this period of upheaval.

Clash Held Certain

I visited 14 countries of Europe as the League was tottering and the new war was boiling up. There was a very general feeling among statesmen that the time for application of collective security was past until the clash between the dictators and the democracies was ironed out.

So the first concerted effort of man to preserve the peace of the world by a congress of sovereign states ended in failure. Still, having pursued the subject earnestly among many peoples, I believe the spirit of the League still lives.

Mayhap this conflict is the terrible instrument needed to force the world back to sanity, and so we have the paradox of it taking another world war to achieve peace. And the further we go the more evident it becomes that when this purge is over the ideal of Sumner Welles and other statesmen for a brotherhood of man will have its chance.

Smuggling Conspirators Sentenced in Upstate N. Y.

MALONE, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Three men were sentenced in Federal Court July 23 to terms ranging from three months to a year and a half on their conviction of charges of conspiracy to smuggle two Greek aliens into the United States from Canada.

Judge Grover Moscowitz sentenced Joseph Delaura, Plattsburg, to 18 months; Orin Patno, Plattsburg, to a year and a day, and Floyd Lepine, Perry Mills, to three months.

The two Greek seamen, Dmitrios Papadopoulos, and Vasilios Gerassimou, who said they were to pay $150 each to get into the United States, were sentenced to a day.

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German-Speaking Red Troops Stem From Volga Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — German-speaking Soviet soldiers appear in the news from Moscow now and then. Among the self-governing republics that make up the Soviet Union, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, is the largely German - populated "Volga German Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic," which occupies an area almost as large as Belgium.

It lies on both sides of the Volga River about 400 airline miles north of the Caspian Sea and 450 miles southeast of Moscow. More than two thirds of the republic is on the left bank of the Volga in the dry steppe region, but the most densely populated part is on the better-watered right bank of the river.

Two-thirds of the 605,000 persons in the Volga German Republic are German by extraction and language. Russians and Ukrainians make up much of the balance. The republic is divided into 12 administrative districts, in six of which the language in use is German; in two, German and Russian; in two, German and Ukrainian, and in two others, German, Russian, and Ukrainian.

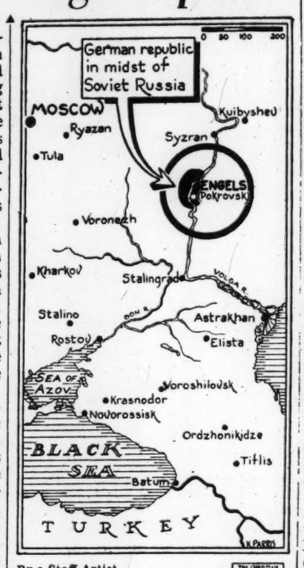
In 1762, Catherine the Great invited colonists from western Europe, chiefly from German lands, to colonize the lower Volga region, which had been raided and ravaged for centuries by the Tartars. A special ministry, the "Guardian Office for Foreigners," was set up to handle the immigrants. German settlements sprang up all along the lower Volga between Voskresensk and what is now Stalingrad.

From 1764 to 1773, about 8,000 families, totalling around 27,000 persons, founded 106 new foreign colonies. Swiss origin of some of the settlers is indicated by the use in their new home of such town names as Basle, Zürich, and Solothurn. An important grain center of the republic now is called Marksshtadt, for Karl Marx. The capital of the Volga German Republic, formerly called Pokrovsk, now bears the name Engels, after the German economist who collaborated with Marx.

The Volga Germans enjoyed certain privileges under the old regime in Russia, and they were the first ethnic or racial group to achieve autonomy under the Soviet Government. Organized in 1918 as a "Labor commune," the region became an autonomous republic in 1923. With its early-granted cultural liberty went the right to give preference in filling local offices to its own nationals.

The Volga German Republic is one of the most advanced areas of Russia. In 1936, there were 90,000 peasant householders, scores of libraries, and almost 200 village reading rooms. Agriculture is by far the leading occupation; the land is almost completely collectivized, and farmers use the most modern agricultural machinery. Hard wheat, sunflowers, and mustard are the chief crops; beef cattle are bred. Tremendous increases in agricultural production are expected to follow on the completion of the huge Left Volga region irrigation scheme, already under construction.

The output of Volga German industry has increased at least fifteen-fold within the past 15 years. Machine building and lumber milling have been developed. In Engels there is a large meat "combinat," with a tannery and boneworks. Russian sources claim the establishment of several universities and technical schools in the republic and say the region publishes 20 newspapers and has two German theaters.



By a Staff Artist

German-Russian Site

Position of an ancient German settlement enjoying a measure of autonomy in the middle of Russia.

24 U. S. 'Locators' On Way to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Twenty-four Americans who through want of employment, wish for adventure or sheer love of freedom signed up with Britain's Civilian Technical Corps to operate radio airplane locators and other modern equipment were today en route to the embattled British Isles by way of Canada.

They are the first to go of hundreds who have volunteered for the British Technical Service. Before boarding the train for Montreal last night, the group had one last feast of unrationed United States food, being entertained by the Technical Corps.

Newsreel photographers caught them giving the "V for Victory" sign and friends and families talked with them by radio.

In Canada the group, ranging from a high school boy who had a year of radio work at a Young Men's Christian Association trade school to a man two years beyond the "maximum" age, who served in the World War radio service, will don khaki uniforms. In Britain they will merge with the 10,000 Americans said now to be serving in the British services in other lines.

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Ferry Pilots Trained At 'Eagle Nest'

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 25 (AP)—On the barren, sandy wastes of mesas overlooking this Rio Grande town there has mushroomed a new kind of aerial college, symbolic of the Nation's determination to speed delivery of its bombers to Britain.

It is the Eagle Nest Flight Center, a subsidiary formed by Transcontinental and Western Airways, Inc., at the War Department's request.

To the school from all over the Nation come pilots with a minimum of 750 flying hours. Here they undergo intensive post-graduate schooling that will qualify them as pilots, co-pilots and navigators for the Atfero Corporation of Montreal.

Base pay for a ferry pilot is $1,500 a month. Under a bonus system, a pilot can earn as much as $28,000 a year.

But Capt. Otis Bryan, former Army flier and T.W.A. chief pilot who is General Manager of the Eagle Nest, says the pay isn't the chief reason the school is lining up more applicants than it can handle.

"Some of these men have left good airline jobs and other good-paying jobs to get a type of instruction in big ship piloting which is not available anywhere else in the country," Captain Bryan commented.

The school began instructions a month ago and the first crop of ferry pilots will be turned out shortly. A few students failed to meet requirements and were washed out.

An official desire for secrecy prevented Captain Bryan and T.W.A. President Jack Frye from commenting for publication on much pertinent information, including the number of students in training and the number of types of airplanes in use.

But it was no secret that the Nation's "hottest, most modern" planes have been and will be made available to the school; that it is hoped ultimately to turn out 100 ferry pilots a month; and that, when the peak is reached, fliers here will be doing about half as much flying as is done on all the vast T.W.A. system.

In addition to training trans-Atlantic pilots, there will be some training of Army officers in handling of multi-engined ships, as well as preparation of fliers for transcontinental ferrying.

Most of the present staff are T.W.A. men. The corps of instructors eventually will reach 118 men, with additions from other airlines.

The school itself is split into three phases: ground instruction, including navigation and meteorology; instrument flying, which takes in work with the link trainer and instruction in flying blind; and transition flying, wherein the pupils learn how to handle the huge twin engine and four-engine ships.

Soviet Air Force Exceeds Even Hopes of Champions

Complete shifting of the balance in the air situation in Europe is believed to have been effected by the campaign in Russia.

Germany, with an estimated 4,000 front-line airplane strength, has had to assign a large proportion of this force to Russia, which also was estimated to have about 4,000 first-line planes at the beginning of the campaign.

Assuming that the British had something less than the German number of first-line planes, they have now a considerable preponderance over Germany's much depleted western air force.

The following article sums up the situation in the Russian Air Force, as far as it is known.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Whatever the claims and counter-claims on the long Eastern European front, it seems reasonable to assume after a month of war that the Russian Air Force has been giving a better account of itself than even its champions dared hope for.

Moscow communiqués say Russian warplanes are still in action in numbers, fighting off German bombers over the Capital and attacking both German airdromes and invading columns.

That is reported in spite of German claims of having destroyed more than twice the number of planes that creditable sources said the Russians had for "first-line" defense at the start of the German invasion.

The number then was put at about 4,000, based in European Russia.

If American military sources know anything about one of the world's big current enigmas, the Russian air strength, they will not disclose it.

But one independent estimate as late as January, 1940, placed the overall strength as high as 15,000, including those machines held in reserve and dispersed in Asia.

Air strength in the final analysis depends on the rate at which airplanes and personnel can be replaced. Some authorities have written that the Soviet has 15 airplane and four engine factories, built considerably inland from vulnerable frontiers. Their rate of output never has been published.

Pilots have been given primary instruction at 32 schools before undertaking military training. Russian youths by the scores of thousands have been trained in flying in gliders.

For several years Russia is believed to have produced heavy, four-engined bombers, similar to but with lesser performance characteristics than the American Boeing bomber.

More important to the Russians in stemming the tide of the German Panzer columns are medium and light attack bombers.

A British publication, the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, for May, 1940, said Soviet aviation was inferior to that of other European countries.

But balancing out that statement is an assertion by Glenn D. Angle, aviation expert, in the 1941 edition of "Aerosphere," an encyclopedic document, that Russia's medium bombers can fly faster than 300 miles an hour with heavy bomb loads.

Measured by United States standards, that is a good performance.

The Russian Air Force received quite a pushing around at the hands of military experts during and after the Finnish war. If the Russian "storm" or low-flying attack planes are flying effectively against the Germans, it would indicate that Moscow had an unplayed ace up its sleeve when Helsingfors capitulated.

Reich Denies Jews Bomb Indemnity

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—Jews of all nations are excluded from indemnity for losses due to an act of war such as bombing of a home, a decree in the official Reich's Law Gazette said today.

The decree also provided that should an Aryan suffer loss or damage while on a Jew's property the Jew will be obligated to make good.

The measure applies to Jews in Germany and occupied territories.

U. S. Technicians Leave for Britain

By the Associated Press

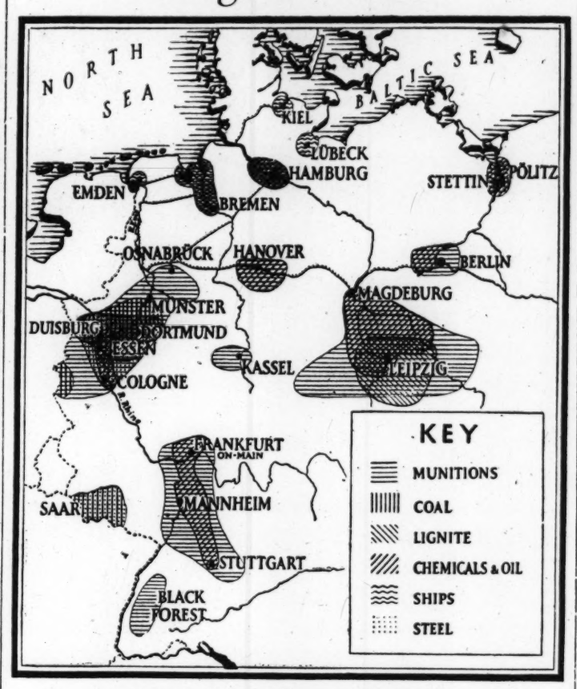
New York, July 25

The first Britain - bound squadron of the Civilian Technical Corps—24 mechanics and technicians—left last night for Montreal after they had been acclaimed as the vanguard of American defense.

At a dinner before they boarded the train, the technicians, whose members range in age from 18 to 52, were told by J. Murray Mitchell, American advisor, that "your departure is representative of the feeling of America at large in its desire to aid England and by so doing to serve America."

The men will man Great Britain's radio locators, a new feature in England's air defense.

Targets of RAF



Key Points of German Industry

Here are highlighted the principal industrialized areas of Germany with their products. RAF raids during the night of July 24 were concentrated on the naval bases of Kiel and Emden.

U. S.-Built Planes Give RAF Edge in Air Struggle

Continued from Page 1

on to the defensive in the West—partly, no doubt, because a substantial amount of its striking strength is diverted to Russia but more obviously because of the irresistible rise in the tide of British production in aircraft and pilots.

Combined with the Nazi abandonment for the time being of heavy raids on Britain, the RAF's ability to "switch on the heat" and keep it switched on has had as beneficial an effect on the British morale as it has had the reverse on the Germans.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's announcement that in the past few weeks the RAF had dropped on Germany and the occupied countries half the tonnage in bombs that the Nazis had released on Britain during the whole war went a long way to convince the general public here that Germany was at last receiving a good deal more than it was giving in the way of trials with which the British became so familiar last winter, and since then there has been indications in other fields to show the effect of the RAF's unremitting attention upon the German war effort and national life.

So seriously have land communications been affected that the Germans have been obliged to resort more and more to the use of coastal shipping and since this also has been successfully attacked by British airmen, the view is expressed in well informed circles here that the Germans may find themselves obliged in midwar to engage upon a heavy shipbuilding program for merchant vessels. Their submarine operations have been made more difficult, too, by heavier bombing of naval bases.

During the past four months the RAF has been sinking enemy ships at the rate of nearly 20,000 tons a week and has been making steady progress at the same time toward the attainment of a conclusive superiority in the skies over Northern France.

Record of Raids

In the month ending July 21, the RAF carried out 36 daylight sweeps across French territory and in the process destroyed 301 enemy defending planes for the loss of only 118 British fighters—a casualty figure which makes a striking contrast indeed with the enemy's losses of three or four to one when the Nazis engaged on the offensive last autumn.

The violent, sustained British onslaught on Germany's industrial northwest and on the occupied coastal territory has coincided with Germany's invasion of Russia and the increased trend to shift the Nazi war industry from the west to the east out of the reach of the RAF. Since the Nazis have been apparently held on the Eastern Front, speculation arises today as to the possibility of German morale and production being further severely tested by bombing raids from both directions.

Follows U. S. Plan

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The high altitude bombing attack at Brest, France, by American-made Boeing bombers reported by the British Air Ministry was an initial wartime demonstration of a type of combat for which the United States Army Air Force has been preparing for years.

Only the powerful, four-motored "Flying Fortress" bombers used in the raid on the German battleship Gneisenau were capable of such an attack, airmen said. The 22-ton bombers of this type can readily reach altitudes of more than 35,000 feet, or approximately seven miles above the earth.

Presumably used in the raid was the Sperry bomb-sight which President Roosevelt released last year. This and the Norden sight, which the Army and Navy retained, were specially designed for such high altitude precision, level bombing.

Polits, bombardiers, and mechanics to man the bombers have been specially trained in this country, as civilians, since last year, when the first of the "Flying Fortress" bombers were released to the British.

Hits on a target no larger than a battleship from altitudes of several miles are commonplace in the American Air Force, using equipment identical with that now available to the British. Parties of Congressmen have seen such precision bombing in a number of demonstrations at Plumtree Island, the bombing range for Langley Field, Va.

One bomber of the same type reached an altitude of some 38,000 feet to take photographs of a solar eclipse in Florida.

The bombers flew the Atlantic under their own power. Although details have been withheld, the RAF is reported here to have received several score in recent months.

Bombers of the identical type have flown repeatedly from the United States to South America and return on good-will missions.

Ferrying Bombers 'Just Routine' to Pilots

MONTREAL, July 26 (AP) — By day and night a steady stream of United States bombers are flown across the North Atlantic to Britain by a group of pilots who consider the trips "just routine" jobs.

For the last year or so, the pilots, 65 to 70 per cent of them Americans, have been delivering the bombers in good and sometimes in bad weather conditions and have lost only one plane on the Atlantic crossing. That was the craft which crashed with Sir Frederick Banting of Toronto in Newfoundland last December.

Since that fatal crash and before it, all machines have reached their destination without incident or interference by the enemy.

Four pilots allowed by Atfero, the Atlantic ferry organization, to tell their experiences to newspapermen said there was not a single instance of a ferry crew getting a glimpse of the enemy either in the sky or on the water.

Among the men, whose names were withheld, was a Texan who once operated an air line service in Arkansas. He has made the 8 to 12-hour trip across four times and has not seen an enemy plane.

"If the enemy should ever try to intercept us, though," he said, "there are usually lots of fluffy clouds over the ocean to disappear into.

"Nothing bothered me in the least, and the only time I was the least bid worried was when making low approaches during bad weather."

Another pilot had 15 years' flying experience with the Imperial Airways and British Empire Air Services before taking the ferry job. A third man from a Northern Ontario town had about 2,000 hours flying time to his credit before accepting his present assignment. He, too, finds the Atlantic trips pretty much routine although quite different from the jaunts he used to take over the Northern Ontario bush country.

The fourth pilot, a native of England, flew for an oil company before the war and later was a member of the Air Transport Auxiliary.

The men said that sometimes they fly in groups and sometimes singly, but all prefer to fly singly because "we feel we have more room to ourselves."

One-Trip Pilots

Most navigators on the aircraft are civilians but the British Empire Training Plan supplies some navigators for one trip only.

A senior executive of the ferry service said that when a plane lands in England, some additions have to be made before it goes into service. Some of the additions are secrets, but others are made in England simply for convenience—Hudson aircraft carry flotation bags, an automatic rubber dinghy, lifejackets, rations and flashlights. The bags, he said, would keep an aircraft afloat indefinitely on a clam sea.

The machines all set out for a definite airport in Britain, but where they actually land is decided by the Aircraft Control in England.

A senior executive of Atfero also said that "we are and have been right along in a position to handle at least three times as many planes as have been supplied to us."

All-Year Delivery

Some are calling the Atlantic ferry service a bottleneck in the delivery system, he said, but "we have delivered everything that was slung at us and we did it through an Atlantic winter, which was never done before."

Pay in the service is $500 a trip for captain pilots and $400 for first officers, with a minimum of two trips a month. United States papers recently announced a substantial increase for American pilots.

Australians, South Africans, New Zealanders, Rhodesians, French, Norweigians, Poles, Americans, and Canadians are employed, but most of them are commercial fliers from the United States.

Firm Groundwork Being Laid For Anglo-U. S. Association

Continued from Page 1

have a common heritage that is fundamental—the rights of man.

The new British program to educate teachers which marks an important step toward fulfilling Mr. Winant's ideal soon will be spreading around England, Scotland, and Wales as well-qualified British and American speakers address teachers in Oxford, Exeter, Leeds, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberystwyth. Yet this is only one of a countless number of ways by which Anglo-American understanding and friendship is being fostered in Britain.

Some idea of the extent of other practical ways already in operation whereby British and Americans are paving the way to a closer association was brought home strikingly to me at a gathering in London of the American Outpost in Britain.

The scene was a London hotel whose customary English reserve was dispelled by the admirable American practice of having guests display name tabs. So unfamiliar is such a practice here that this writer absent mindedly strolled along the Strand afterwards with the tab still in place much to the interest and amusement of the thronged streets.

British and American guests of American Outpost discussed ways of furthering the plan already in operation whereby British parents of children enjoying the safety of the United States are showing their gratitude by entertaining young American soldiers and sailors and junior American Embassy officials now in this country.

Children's Drawings

The walls of the room in which we met were decorated with drawings by English school children representing two themes—Anglo-American co-operation and the children's impression of war. It is planned to send a selection of these drawings to the United States for the enlightenment of America.

There were poems on the same themes. One child had written:

"America we're grateful for
helping us as you do;
I know we'll win, we're bound
to win, if you will see us
through.

Churchill and Roosevelt are shaking hands across the sea, I would shake with Roosevelt if he would shake with me."

Tables were adorned with a big selection of books on matters concerning Anglo-American co-operation. Plans were discussed for encouraging Americans to buy British books both for their own educational purposes and at the same time to help Paternoster Row, home of the British book trade tragically blasted by Nazi bombers.

In conversation with Prof. Arthur Newell, President of American Outpost, I learned of the growing interest which various plans for the reordering of Europe and the world are being discussed in Anglo-American circles here. Professor Newell is one of the ablest American speakers in Britain today. He takes an objective view of the different proposals as was shown when he recently was asked to speak on the same night at meetings in London of the Federal Union Organization and the League of Nations Union.

His reply was: "Yes, if you will combine the meetings."

The two organizations, although in many ways diametrically opposed, agreed and Professor Newell provided an excellent discussion of reconstruction.

It was a test case, he told me, and stood for something bigger than either individual organization since concrete plans were discussed, but there was nothing partisan or dogmatic about its conclusions.

The outpost meeting agreed that there was wide significance in the British Board of Education plan to foster a better understanding of America among British children. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the launching of the program was the first task of the newly appointed Minister of Education, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, who declared: "To make America better known in this country is one of the greatest tasks we can undertake."

The Board desires that during teachers' courses ample time be given for free discussion both with speakers, and in study groups under the guidance of Government inspectors, of America's past history, achievements in many fields of human endeavor, and its current problems.

Films and Publications

Films of the United States's past and present will be shown, and American textbooks, magazines, and publications will be available. The Board is encouraging teachers to attend by paying traveling expenses in excess of 10 shillings.

Back of all these new minor manifestations of Anglo-American friendship, there seems to throb a far bigger motive of potential Anglo-American co-operation in governmental affairs so strikingly forecast by Mr. Churchill as far back as last August when he said of this merging for mutual and general advantage: "I could not stop it if I wished; no one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant to broader lands and better days."

Ferry Pilots Killed

MT. GILEAD, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—Two U. S. Army pilots ferrying a Lockheed-Hudson bomber to Canada for delivery to the British Royal Air Force were killed in flames yesterday as their twin-motored ship plowed into a central Ohio cornfield. The victims were First Lieut. R. F. Rush of Tucson, Ariz., and Second Lieut. N. L. Warner.

Eye-witnesses reported that the ship spiraled to earth, its motors roaring, and burst into flames after a series of explosions.

British Technicians Ready To Handle American Planes

LONDON, July 25 (BPS) — British technicians and aircraftsmen are now ready to receive and service many of the new types of American planes and engines, Merrill C. Meigs, chief of the Aircraft Section of the United States Office of Production Management, stated here recently. Mr. Meigs is in London to co-ordinate production of British and American aircraft.

"I've already visited a number of British airports and factories and I'm surprised at many of the things I have seen. Men and women are all working at top speed over here. There's no loafing on the job, and everyone seems to be working to turn out more and better materials."

Women at Work

Mr. Meigs reported that there was a surprisingly large number of women employed in the British aircraft industry. In many factories turning out intricate radio and engine parts, he said he found as many as 80 per cent of the employees were women.

"As a safety measure to prevent holding up production due to bombings, much of the machinery has been spread out in a number of small units," he said. "Rows of engines and parts are rolling in a steady stream from the assembly lines, but they're not enough."

Mr. Meigs also said that he had made several survey flights across Britain, and found a large number of British airports already manned with American-trained mechanics. Throughout the British Isles, he reported, mechanics are being stationed at strategic points where they can quickly repair any damaged American planes that might land.

"American representatives of the large airplane companies and engine manufacturers are here in England," he said. "Thousands of young British men and women are being trained to fly the American planes, and the greatest compliment we can pay them is to say they equal in every way our own combat pilots.

"I visited several British assembly plants, where American planes shipped to Britain by boat are being reassembled," he continued. "Here the British mechanics were assembling the American planes, modifying some of them somewhat, and repairing damaged planes."

The British Government has established a control system over British aircraft production similar to the OPM in the United States. Mr. Meigs is making a survey tour of England to observe the functions of this system. Following a report to Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his findings, he will return to confer with American production chiefs.

Canadian Group Back From Britain

OTTAWA, July 25 (AP)—After a dawn-to-dusk flight from the United Kingdom, Air Minister C. G. Power and Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie, with a party of high officials, landed at Rockcliffe airport here last night after nearly a month's study of war problems in the empire's citadel. The ministers flew the ocean in separate planes.

The air minister said he had a satisfactory series of conferences in England.

Mr. Mackenzie, praising the British people under stress of aerial bombardment and war hardships, said "there is no thought of compromise."

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to Washington, was a passenger in Major Power's plane from Britain to an eastern Canadian airport, leaving the party there to proceed to his post.

Fliers Circle Globe to Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—A group of Royal Netherlands airmen left here today for Great Britain by way of Canada to join a squadron of their fellow-countrymen fighting the Nazis. They arrived here yesterday.

All the men saw combat at the time of the invasion of the Low Countries in June, 1940, and when they reach Britain they will have circumnavigated the globe to rejoin battle with the Germans. Following their escape from the Netherlands by various means, the men were sent to the Netherlands East Indies for a year's intensive training as pilots, observers, radio operators or gunners.

A Royal Canadian Air Force officer in charge of the party asked reporters to withhold the number and names of the group, and the identity and route of the vessel on which they reached here.

The leader of the group declared that the Netherlands Indies were "well staffed and absolutely prepared for anything." He added that the islands used only American-made airplanes and other defense equipment, which, he said, were arriving "like clockwork."

The commanding officer, wearing the Royal Netherlands uniform, charged that German soldiers in Netherlands uniforms arrived in Holland aboard barges flying neutral flags the day before the invasion and rendered the best Netherlands airplanes useless, thus eliminating effective air resistance to German aerial attack.

The group toured New York City and had dinner with fellow-countrymen here.

Mild Plant Seizure Bill Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — A joint House - Senate committee agreed yesterday on compromise legislation which would give the President power to take over defense plants when an interruption of production occurs sufficient to impede or delay the defense program unduly.

As the bill passed the Senate it contained authority for the Government to take over plants in event of labor disputes, but this was deleted by the House, and no mention is made of labor disputes in the compromise version adopted by the committee.

The committee also agreed on the mandatory deferment of Selective Service for all men who have reached their twenty-eighth birthday before having been inducted into the land or naval forces.

The compromise measure must now be approved by both Houses before it can become law.

Newspaper 'Monopoly' Trend Data Before F. C. C. Questioned

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Counsel for the Newspaper Radio Committee July 23 attacked statistical exhibits at a Federal Communications Commission hearing which purported to show that the number of cities in which one publisher or publishing company had a newspaper monopoly was increasing.

The exhibits were offered by A. M. Lee, Executive Director of the Institute of Propaganda Anaysis and assistant professor of advertising at New York University, who was called as a commission witness in an inquiry to determine the Commission's future policy toward newspaper ownership or control of radio stations.

His tables indicated that cities with "allegedly competing" daily newspapers declined in number from 288 in 1930 to 181 in 1940; cities with "admitted or known" local monopolies increased during the same period from 1,114 to 1,245; one-daily cities increased from 1,002 to 1,095, and cities with one or more dailies from 1,402 to 1,426.

Much Competition

Commissioner T. A. M. Craven indicated doubt that cities which had only newspapers under one ownership could be called "monopolized" because, he remarked, many such newspapers had competition from dailies published in neighboring cities.

Marco Morrow, former assistant publisher of the Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan., disputed any intimations that newspaper ownership of radio stations was not in the public interest. He said that on the contrary he thought such ownership "highly desirable" because each medium could contribute to the successful operation of the other.

Thomas E. Harris, commission counsel, proposed that it was desirable to have as many media as possible for the dissemination of news, but Mr. Morrow replied that it was a "great deal better" to have a single community newspaper doing a good job than to have two "doing a half-way job."

Mitchell V. Charnley, instructor at the University of Minnesota Journalism School, discussed the varying techniques of radio and newspaper reporting. He said that generally speaking, both received their information from the same sources, but that even radio stations owned by newspapers had separate staffs to prepare the news for the air.

Hearing Resumes Wednesday

Remarking that many news broadcasts were heard by groups of listeners, whereas, most people read their newspapers alone, Chairman James L. Fly inquired whether this might not lead to more alertness to the news and more discussion of it. Mr. Charnley conceded the possibility, but added:

"The chances are they just keep the radio on and listen to Tommy Dorsey. Those most interested in current events are likely to prefer newspapers as a source of information."

Shortly before the Commission recessed its hearing to 10 a. m. next Wednesday, one of its accountants, De Quincy V. Sutton, offered a number of exhibits giving operational figures on newspaper-affiliated and non newspaper-affiliated commercial broadcasting stations.

These indicated that of 765 reporting stations, 282 or 37 per cent were newspaper-affiliated and that these sold $39,273,724 of time during 1940, or 35.5 per cent of the total. The 31 stations managed and operated by networks sold $17,080,427 or 15.5 per cent, and the 452 other stations $54,146,398 or 49 per cent.

Of the newspaper-affiliated stations, his figures showed, 63 operated at a loss for the year, and 214 made a profit.

Bolivia Holds Plot Suspects

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 25 (AP)—Accused of conniving with the German Legation in a plot against the Bolivian Government, Maj. Elias Belmonte, Bolivian military and air attaché in Berlin, was dismissed from the Army on a charge of treason.

It was reported that military men arrested in connection with the alleged Nazi putsch plot have been sent to the northeastern Province of Beni and that political prisoners might be sent to San Ignacio Robore in the mountainous eastern part of Santa Cruz Province.

The political prisoners, including Hernan Siles, son of the Minister to Chile and former President of Bolivia; and Gustavo Salinas Aramayo, correspondent for the German Transocean News Agency, were removed yesterday to La Paz Heights. Their sympathizers demonstrated as they were taken from the police offices.

President Penaranda and his official staff are to stop briefly tomorrow in Cochabamba, reputed seat of the Nazi plot, on their way by air to Corumba, Brazil, for a conference with President Vargas of Brazil.

Isms in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—Miguel Culaciati, Minister of Interior, asked the Foreign Office to halt the flow of propaganda from "certain foreign embassies and consulates."

He said the activities of certain unnamed diplomats were outside the scope of their duties and indicated a vigorous campaign to check the spread of foreign isms would be initiated.

Two deputies in the Argentine Congress named seconds last night for a pistol duel over heckling during debate on the United States economic blacklist in spite of a plea by United States Commercial Attaché Thomas L. Hughes that the challenge was based on a "terrible mistake."

Anti-Nazi Move

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 25 (AP)—Congressmen and intellectual and professional leaders met yesterday to discuss formation of a national anti-Nazi organization.

National Air Group Wants U. S. Armed Forces Fused

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association's Board of Directors presented a resolution to President Roosevelt yesterday urging consolidation of America's armed forces into a single department of national defense headed by a Cabinet officer.

Three divisions, land, sea, and air, would be set up under the Association's proposal, each headed by an undersecretary.

Adds Redeeming Point For the Left Handed

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—If left-handed persons will turn their hands (the left hand, please) to cartoon drawing, their chances of success are better than average.

That is the opinion of Dave Fleischer of the Fleischer Studio here after a survey disclosed that 52 per cent of the 700 artists in his film cartoon plants are left-handed.

"Considering that only 11 per cent of the entire population of the United States is left-handed," Fleischer said, "I naturally deduce from my studio survey that 'southpaws' inherently must be artists.

'NYA Red Hats' Fight Oregon Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — A trained corps of youthful fire fighters, the "NYA Red Hats" is established in Oregon timberland to provide a quick striking force against any forest fires.

The fire fighters are stationed in four camps where they will remain until the end of September. Largest camp, manned by 100 men is in McDonald Forest in western Oregon. Other camps, each containing 25 men, are located at Birkenfeld, in Columbia County; near Sisters, in Deschutes county, and at Camas Mountain State Park in Douglas County, near the southern border of the State.

These emergency crews are to form trained units around which quickly-recruited CCC enrollees and other fire fighters could be formed to combat blazes in any part of the State's forests' on Federal, State or private land under a program jointly planned by the United States Forest Service, Oregon State Department of Forestry, Oregon State Fire Association, United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture and the Pacific Northwest experiment station.

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Ecuador Ready for Truce

BUENOS AIRES, July 25 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office announced last night that Ecuador had agreed "to accept with pleasure all measures to facilitate a truce" in its border fight with Peru.

Argentina, along with the United States and Brazil, has offered to mediate the dispute, and issued a "supreme call" to both Peru and Ecuador to lay down arms in the interests of Pan-American solidarity and peace.

No reply to this appeal has come from Peru.

In Lima, a high official of the Peruvian Foreign Office declared an official Ecuadorian assertion that Japanese officers and troops were fighting with the Peruvian Army on the northern boundary was "laughable, ridiculous and contemptible." The officer denied that the troops were Peruvian citizens of Japanese parentage.

"The story, spreading Ecuadorian propaganda and asserting there are 3,000 Japanese troops fighting against Ecuador, almost does not deserve comment," the official declared.

The Peruvian Foreign Office also issued a denial of Ecuadorian reports that Peruvian planes had machine-gunned Ecuadorian Red Cross trucks. It said the activity of Peruvian planes was limited to reconnoitering areas menaced by Ecuadorian troops.

A Government statement in Quito said fierce fighting broke out again yesterday with resumption of the Peruvian attack after a fairly quiet night. Skirmishing Wednesday had been reported the heaviest thus far in the new flare-up over the old border dispute.

Peru officially attributed responsibility for clashes along the Zarumilla River to Ecuadorian "aggressors," and said 11 Peruvians were killed and 41 wounded.

Ecuadorian troops suffered "numerous killed and wounded," an official communiqué issued here last night said, adding, "we also captured material, equipment, ammunition and two Ecuadorian flags."

More Americans on Peaceful Shores

Wide World

Passengers on Dixie Clipper

The war has not yet hit Portugal and Lisbon is a safe port, but Mrs. Helen Adam and her child Alasdair are glad they were able to leave that city of refugees and come back to their native land. Reporters get Mrs. Adam's story on arriving in New York on her way to Ontario, Canada, to live with her mother.

Escape: Epic of the Air

LONDON, July 25 (AP) — Two Belgian airmen are being hailed as heroes of one of the most daring exploits of the war after their escape to England in an old single-motor biplane they reconditioned almost under the guns of German sentries.

Demobilized from the Belgian Air Force when King Leopold capitulated before the German march last year, the airmen spent months seeking a way out of Belgium.

Finally they found the obsolete plane for which they had searched. Once used as a Belgian Army training plane, it was stored in a barn.

They found it at night by peering through a keyhole while German sentries paced their beat 400 yards away.

Working by the light of a shaded flashlight, they took impressions of the lock and made keys. Once inside they examined the plane and found it intact except for instruments which had been removed by the Germans.

Worked at Night

They separated to find materials for instruments and then, working at night—sometimes hiding in attics of British sympathizers—they manufactured a few crude instruments such as an air speed indicator.

There was oil in the plane but the big problem was gasoline. That problem had an easy solution according to the younger of the two.

"The Germans wanted money and we had money, so we got the gasoline," he said. "They always want money."

Fuel and instruments were hidden in the barn and for 12 nights the fliers made trips to ready the plane for its flight.

Sometimes as they worked they heard "the sound of the Royal Air Force bombing the Ruhr—it made us feel better."

Sometimes they lay silent in the gloom of the barn as heavy footfalls of German sentries sounded.

Gasoline Stolen

Once when they were testing oil, some spilled on the floor. "We didn't want to leave any so we soaked it up," they said. "That took an hour of our time and the nights are short."

When the night for the escape came, they found the lock on the door had been changed. They made new keys and crept into the barn only to find their fuel had been stolen.

They got more but this time they stole it from the Germans—and discovered it was ordinary fuel unsuitable for use in an airplane motor. So they distilled aircraft gasoline in retorts hidden in the hay in the barn.

Finally, they were ready. They trundled the aircraft out of the barn in the still of night. The engine wouldn't turn over! A feverish inspection disclosed the carburetor was badly regulated.

They fixed the carburetor and when the motor roared to life they took off from the meadow. They didn't take time to warm the motor because they didn't want the Germans to get close. After what seemed to them an age, they said, the plane lifted from the ground and just managed to clear the trees which ringed it.

"It was very close," said one. "We caught branches from tree tops with our undercarriage."

As they left they saw lights on the field below and thought they heard the crack of rifles.

Escape Searchlights

Wheezing mightily, the ship climbed to about 9,000 feet and headed for England. German searchlights probed the skies, but never caught the ship in the beams. German antiaircraft batteries did not open fire.

As the fugitives reached the sea, the engine began to cough and the plane lost altitude, dropping to about a quarter of a mile above the dull gray waters of the Channel. The fliers had no lifebelts or parachutes.

Feebly at first, the motor picked up. When they neared England an RAF patrol forced them down but didn't open fire because the two airmen had painted the red, gold, and black cockade of the Belgian Air Force on the side of the machine.

In their craft they carried various documents including news of the imprisonment of the Burgomaster of Brussels, who, they said, had defied the Germans and posted a proclamation calling on loyal Belgians to resist the invaders.

"It is bad in Belgium, very bad," one airman said. "You do not look at little children because it will hurt. They are starving. They have no future. That is why we came. To fight the Germans. Now we join the Belgian Air Force, with pleasure."

Far East Worries Halifax

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 25 (AP)—Lord Halifax told Consolidated Aircraft employees yesterday the Royal Air Force intended to use the company's long-range bombers to "alter the outward appearance" of Berlin.

In an interview after inspection of the huge plant, the British Ambassador said he planned to fly to London next month, probably in a Consolidated bomber, to report to his Government. He added he would leave Friday or Saturday, probably by plane, for Washington to acquaint himself with the situation in the Far East, which he said did not look so good.

Before leaving the plant the Ambassador wrote this note to Prime Minister Winston Churchill on a tail surface of a Liberator bomber:

"Dear Mr. Churchill: There are 100 more like this on their way to help you finish the job."

The Liberator is a four-motor long-range land bomber which officials say is especially suitable for raiding expeditions into Germany.

Asked if he believed American troops would be necessary to win the war against Germany, Lord Halifax said Americans could rely on the statement of the British Prime Minister that if the United States provided the tools—planes, ships and materials—"we will finish the job."

Message for Britain

SAN FRANCISCO—The West Coast is sending a message to Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to the British people through Lord Halifax. This is the message.

We will give you ships, and more ships. We will provide you an endless flow of planes. We will send you food. We are sending you clothing. You have our grateful and ardent support. We have the threat of Communism under control, so that it will not again seriously threaten our industrial production. We are alert to spies and saboteurs. We are keeping our eyes open on the Pacific situation. Business appeasement toward an aggressor Japan is diminishing. Nothing can hinder us in giving you the help you need in fighting this battle of liberty.

Lord Halifax had been told these things but he wanted to see for himself and so he and Lady Halifax came West.

Gov. Culbert Olson, civic, military, naval, and industrial leaders, and analists of public opinion gave him the specific message of the West. Thousands conveyed their support to him as they gathered at places where he spoke.

'Selling' a Salesman Proves Good Going

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Have you heard the one about the traveling salesman who rapped on the door of James Plummer of Ponca City?

He was selling magazines and Mr. Plummer invited him in. When he emerged a short time later he was carrying a copy of Ponca Profiles, for which he paid Mr. Plummer 25 cents.

Housewives Do Big War Job

LONDON, July 25 (BPS)—In these war days in Britain, housewives constitute a vast auxiliary army, known as the Housewives' Service, devoted to a multitude of odd jobs that aid the war effort, such as the salvage of household waste, first-aid classes, and air-raid warden work.

Typical of an average housewife's day is that of a London woman who runs first-aid classes in her one-room tenement, conducts a clothing-exchange depot in the building, works 24-hours a week in a local canteen for war workers, and also must look after an invalid husband and two small children.

Homes of women members of this organization are in every section of the country. They are thoroughly prepared for emergency. A blue or red card in the window of a house is a signal anywhere in Britain that a member of the Housewives' Service is available. If she is absent, she posts notice of her whereabouts on the door.

Rescue workers, police, and air-raid precautions officers know that in each of these homes they can find blankets and hot drinks for shock victims.

Each neighborhood office of the Service has compiled a card index of all persons living in the district. A regular check is made, so that helpful data on missing persons can be given to search parties after an air raid.

New bandages and dressings made by housewives are sent to depots for distribution to hospitals and first-aid workers.

For thousands of members the Housewives' Army provides a welcome kind of war service which can be fitted in with the hard work of running a large family. For thousands of others it is a service for which they snatch odd moments from a life already packed with outside work and part-time ambulance driving or nursing.

Corps in Canada

TORONTO, July 25 (CP)—Voluntary uniformed groups will provide the first recruits for the new Canadian Women's Army Corps, Mrs. W. Richards, in charge of the Canadian Women's Service Force, said on return from an interview in Ottawa with Joseph T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.

Mrs. Richards said that new members of the C. W. A. C. would be accepted on a month's probation during which time they would wear the uniform of their original organization. If satisfactory at the end of the trial period, the C. W. A. C. uniform would be issued.

She added that Mr. Thorson and Maj.-Gen. L. R. Lafleche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, indicated the women would be paid 80 cents a day plus a subsistence allowance until barracks were erected.

Ickes Against FPC Plan To Boost Power

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—A fresh dispute between two Government agencies concerned with the defense program came to the surface as Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes sharply criticized the Federal Power Commission's plan for a $1,000,000,000 program to expand electric generating facilities.

Only yesterday William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, observed that a proposal by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, for a 50 per cent cut in automobile production would cause unemployment and would have to be worked out in co-operation with the industry. Mr. Knudsen added that Mr. Henderson had not consulted him about it.

Secretary Ickes told a press conference that the Power Commissioner's five year program to add some 13,500,000 kilowatts to the Nation's generating capacity was "ill advised and carelessly prepared" and that "I propose to pay no attention to it."

The Commission is an independent agency headed by Leland Olds as Chairman. Mr. Olds made public the plan last week after submitting it to President Roosevelt at the White House but Secretary Ickes said he did not understand that the President had approved it. The plan contemplated financial assistance from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Ickes, whose department operates great power plants in the West, including Boulder, Grand Coulee and other hydro-electric projects, did not question whether expansion of generating capacity was needed, but he said:

"So far as we are concerned, before Mr. Olds makes recommendations on areas in which we operate, we should be consulted. We propose to run our power project with a point of view of what we consider the public interest. We think we know what the public interest is. It is never helpful when an outsider impinges on something that doesn't concern it."

British Lose Destroyer In Axis Raid on Convoy

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The Admiralty acknowledged today that a British convoy in the Mediterranean had been subjected to a heavy attack during which a destroyer was sunk and a merchant ship damaged.

The Italians claimed yesterday a heavy raid on British shipping in the Mediterranean in which they said four British ships—two merchantmen, a destroyer and an unspecified unit—were sunk.

The British identified the destroyer they lost as the Fearless.

An Admiralty communiqué said "only preliminary reports so far have been received but it is known that only one merchant ship was damaged and that she was able to continue with her convoy under her own power."

The Fearless was a 1,375-ton vessel with normal complement of 145 men. She was completed in 1934 and was capable of 36 knots. She carried four 4.7 inch guns and six smaller ones and had eight 21-inch torpedo tubes.

Italian Claims

ROME, July 25 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed that Fascist planes sank three more ships of a British convoy in the Mediterranean in renewed attacks yesterday.

The communiqué added a fifth to the toll claimed Wednesday after having reported yesterday that four were sunk in attacks which started from the air at dawn and continued after dusk by submarine and torpedo boat.

The three said to have been sunk yesterday—raising the two-day claimed toll on the British convoy to eight vessels—were a 10,000-ton steamer sunk by bombs and a 12,000-ton steamer and a 15,000-ton tanker sunk by air-launched torpedoes.

Losses in Greece

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The destruction of six British and Dutch ships totaling 53,234 tons and including the famous Holland-America liner Penland, 16,082 tons, during the German conquest of Greece was disclosed yesterday in delayed reports from the Mediterranean.

Actual British and Allied losses have been kept secret by censorship but one report said that close to 300,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by Axis planes operating in Argos Bay.

The Pennland, well known in the New York-Holland run before the war, was sunk with a loss of three lives two hours after leaving Piraeus. British warships rescued 297 persons.

The 7,765-ton British freighter Quiloa was destroyed by the British with depth charges after German planes damaged her and forced her aground.

Other loses were:

Costa Rica, Dutch passenger liner, 8,672 tons, one killed; Ulster Prince, British passenger liner, 3,791 tons; City of Karachi, British freighter, 7,140 tons, and Glenearn, British passenger liner, 9,784 tons.

RAF Cadets on Way To Florida to Train

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 25 (AP)—Thirty members of the British Royal Air Force are arriving here from Toronto, Canada, to begin four months of intensive training at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

A naval spokesman said the RAF cadets would be trained to be aircraft radio operators and would be given the same instructions and "exactly the same treatment as American boys at the station."

The United States Navy is schooling many of its fliers, aviation mechanics, aviation metalsmiths and radiomen at the big station here.

Ironically, Piece of 'Zep' In Aluminum Collection

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 25 (AP)—A large piece of aluminum from the German Zeppelin Hindenburg, which crashed in flames at the naval air station at Lakehurst on May 6, 1937, was tossed yesterday into the midtown bin collecting aluminum for defense.

The contributor, MacDonald Halsey of Bradley Road, Point Pleasant, said he had picked up the 30-inch-long souvenir soon after the tragedy.

Sideglances of Washington: Army No Picnic, General Says

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shovel in silence: To impress upon Congressmen that Army service isn't all a field of daisies, Gen. George C. Marshall drew upon his own experience as a lieutenant in the Philippines.

"We had to coal our boats by means of baskets carried out from shore in torrential rains and then march back to camp through the jungles," he said. "It was a highly unpleasant task, but it had to be done.

"One day, one of the men—a big fellow from the Kentucky mountains—looked up and said, 'There was nothing like this on the recruiting circular that I read.'"

"My only answer," the General told the Congressmen, "was: 'Your job is to shovel coal.'"

Marshall antics: Photographers at Congressional hearings seldom leave until they are ousted.

Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was in the usual state of annoyance with them when General Marshall was on the witness stand one day this week.

"They're just waiting for me to scratch my face or make a gesture," explained the General. "I have lots of homely habits they like to catch."

With that everyone laughed. The picture hawks snapped the smiling General and left.

Well, Mr. Ickes! A motorist, stopping for gas in Olney, Md., 20 miles from Washington and near the farm-home of Harold L. Ickes, inquired of the attendant whether his sales had fallen off noticeably since Mr. Ickes began urging curtailment in gasoline consumption.

"Why, Mr. Ickes is my best customer," replied the garage man. "He has three cars and keeps them all running back and forth to Washington."

Presidential reading: The President of the United States, normally averse to indorsing any product for sale, broke over this week and spoke a good word for two books now best sellers. Both were lying on his desk when reporters crowded in for their semi-weekly press conference.

One was David Cushman Coyle's 25-cent paper-bound volume, "America"; the other was "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," by Douglas Miller, former commercial attaché in the American Embassy in Berlin.

Gone forever: When President Roosevelt was telling reporters to use the word "substitution" instead of "curtailment" in connection with manufacturing changes contemplated for the automobile industry, a reporter spoke up:

"You don't mean the horse and buggy, do you?"

The President, quick to grasp allusion to his famous "horse and buggy" statement after the Supreme Court's overthrow of the NRA, replied that he didn't, that news on the horse and buggy had ended soon after 1937.

U. S. Troops Still Sleeping In Tents in Newfoundland

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY NEWFOUNDLAND BASE COMMAND, July 25 (AP) — The troops who arrived last January to man this outpost of United States defense still are sleeping in tents.

But the dog-house is done, and when the descendants of Admiral Byrd's South Pole huskies arrive for ski-patrol duty they will find a cozy home.

Off-hand, that sounds as though the dogs were going to be treated better than the men. But it isn't that; it just so happens that it is easier to build a house for a limited number of dogs than to construct an Army base for a large force of soldiers.

The summer building season barely has begun on this big, rocky island near the icebergs, but already it is possible to get an idea of the formidable size and character of the new United States Army base under construction at Quidi Vidi, near St. John's.

Some of the big barracks are near completion, and by late autumn the whole base will be ready for occupancy, an independent community with its own water system and other utilities. The new base will compare with some of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. Meanwhile, the troops are pioneering in tents at nearby Camp Alexander.

The first contingent of soldiers arrived in January aboard the U. S. S. Edmund B. Alexander. They remained aboard the ship in the harbor until mid-June, and by that time were glad to move to roomier quarters ashore—even if that meant tents in rather nasty weather, with knee-deep mud during the settling-down period.

Now it's the wind that keeps reminding them war is no picnic. Even on a mild summer evening in St. John's the wind howls under the eaves, and at Camp Alexander the tents groan and heave like ships at sea. And between rains, when it gets dusty, the chronic tempest whips dirt and grit around in a grim imitation of life on the Libyan Desert during the monsoon season.

But all this is temporary. By the time winter rolls around again and the ski troops begin training with dog teams, the men will be living in solid, comfortable barracks at the new base.

Miami Men, Hot Under the Collar, Revolt Against Convention's Dictates

MIAMI, Fla., July 25 (AP)—Businessmen and City officials of this resort, hot under the collar at the dictates of convention, have rebelled these warm days against wearing high-buttoned collars, neckties and coats.

It is perfectly proper, they have proclaimed, for Miami's men to work at their desks attired in open-collared, short-sleeved sport shirts—without coats or ties.

The men mopped dewy brows and gazed enviously at girls striding coolly past in filmy frocks and scanty playsuits.

Then came the revolution.

McGregor Smith, power company executive, started the new men's fashion here by appearing in his ornate office without coat or tie, dressed in a cotton sport shirt.

He issued formal notice that similar attire was quite correct for all company employees. Other businessmen fell in line.

Now the City Commission, citing statistics to show that men wear seven pounds of clothing to 15 ounces for the women, has issued a "declaration of independence from uncomfortable modes of dress for the men of Miami."

Equitable Adopts 'War Risk Clause'

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States announced yesterday it had adopted a "war risk clause" for new policies effective July 31.

Asserting that the clause had been adopted "as a precautionary measure to prevent the body of existing policy holders from having to assume the burden of possible excess mortality losses," Thomas I. Parkinson, President, said:

"The restrictions apply to all persons in active service or contemplating any of the branches and to those within the selective service ages unless given a deferred classification under Class III.

"Policies issued with the war clause will provide full protection against normal hazards. The main exceptions relate to death as a result of an act of war while in the armed service during time of war; death outside United States and Canada while in the armed service or as a result of an act of war and death resulting from aviation training. Where liability is limited due to operation of the clause, the premiums will be refunded."

Mr. Parkinson pointed out that persons in the armed services could obtain war risk insurance through the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. He emphasized that the new plan in no way affected existing policies, issued without this restriction.

It was learned that within the last few months the New York Life Insurance Company inserted an "aviation clause" in its policies applicable to draft age men of A1 rating who might be assigned to flying service. In the event of death, their policies would not be good for the full face value.

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Double U. S. Aid to Chinese To Balk Japan, Willkie Says

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP)—Wendell Willkie called upon America today to redouble war aid to China as well as to Britain as a means of preventing a Japanese attack on Russia through Siberia.

"In China's ability successfully to engage the energies of Japan lies our best hope of diverting the forces of Hitler's most effective ally," the 1940 Republican presidential nominee told an overflow audience at an Americans United mass meeting at 8,000-seat Civic Auditorium last night.

It was the second of two major speeches by Mr. Willkie in connection with National Unity Week on the Pacific coast.

Japan, he asserted, is attempting to destroy Free China, trying by force of arms to establish a second totalitarian empire in the Far East.

Increased aid to China now, Mr. Willkie said, will not only prevent Japan from attacking embattled Russia through the back door, but "freed from Japan's menace in the Pacific, we shall be able to concentrate more of our strength in the battle of the Atlantic."

"Totalitarianism will thus be surrounded, blocked on all sides," he declared, "and the Nazi flood, having reached its full, will begin to recede."

Gov. Culbert L. Olson, who also spoke, said: "We must continue with the militarization of America in anticipation of ultimate and continuous war." He called for utmost support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Mr. Willkie said, in part:

Mustn't Trust So-Called Luck

In past emergencies we Americans have always shown a great deal of courage. I guess it is true also that we have usually had a good deal of luck. There were many dangerous situations in the past for which we were not well prepared, but we came through all right. But today, I think you will all agree, we are faced with a much more formidable situation. We cannot just trust to our own indomitable courage: that might turn out to be far too costly in suffering and in human lives. Much less can we afford to rely on our luck. We must, rather, read our lesson in the fate of other free peoples who found themselves unprepared to meet and stop the amazing war machine created by Adolf Hitler.

Today, in short, our most pressing and most serious task is the defense of America. But let us be very clear about what we mean by "defense." When a boxing champion takes on a challenger, we say that he is defending his title. What do we mean by that? We don't mean, surely, that he waits in his corner for the challenger to strike. Though he is defending his title, he is not confined to defensive tactics. On the contrary, in the defense of his title he is often on the aggressive; he often steps out and drives the challenger against the ropes before the challenger has had a chance to drive him against the ropes.

When we speak of the defense of America, we must apply the same principle. We have here a certain kind of life. It is a life based upon principles of liberty which we cherish and under which we have prospered. We are indeed the champions of the free way of life. No other people in the world have achieved such freedom; and no other people can accomplish so much with freedom in the future as we can, provided we can keep it.

Hitler has challenged our freedom.

In defending it, we cannot wait in the corner for him to strike us; on the contrary, we must step forth boldly to throw Hitler off his guard, to bewilder him, to drive him back against the ropes long before he has a chance to drive us back against the ropes. We must force him to take the count.

You remember what happened in France. France had the idea that she could safely await the enemy behind her Maginot Line. She thought that she could defend France by purely defensive strategy. A champion knows that you cannot defend the title that way. And we Americans know that we cannot defend freedom that way.

The defense of freedom must be a positive thing. We must not be afraid to act—and we must not be afraid to give our President the necessary emergency powers which will enable him to act—swiftly and suddenly. And we must realize that, in order to prevent the Axis from waging war on us, in our hemisphere, and possibly some day on our soil, these swift moves of ours must be taken at remote distances from the American continent, in strategic spots whose importance is appreciated and understood by our Army and Navy.

This kind of defense, this positive kind of defense—has already proven effective.

Rare Chance to Strengthen

In a very real sense, it is responsible for Hitler's present difficulties in Russia; it is responsible for the terrible exhaustion of men and equipment he is suffering there, and for the chance given Britain and the United States, meanwhile, to strengthen themselves.

For our aid to Britain—which the isolationists did not want us to deliver—has been the deciding factor in all this. That aid helped to stiffen Britain's resistance, helped to toughen her so that Hitler hesitated to invade her. However, in Hitler's scheme of things, he must move or he is lost. He has built up an enormous force and he dare not let that force remain static. So when Britain seemed too strong for immediate invasion, he turned his force to Yugoslavia and Greece and Crete, hoping to weaken Britain on another front. To be sure her losses in the southeastern area were great, but his were greater. And in the meantime, at home, Britain was stronger than ever, as more and more of our aid reached her and as we, in reply to Hitler's threats, only increased our efforts to produce and to deliver.

So, his southeastern campaign over, Hitler still hesitated to cross the Channel; he had to take the enormous gamble of invading Russia. This would never have happened if Britain and America had not been made strong by positive defense.

Russia is now the dam that on one wide front is holding off that Nazi force which like a flood has been spreading over the world. Once that dam is broken, the waters will reach almost to our western shores.

Hitler is our common menace. Russia has never been a military menace or a trade menace to us. For 23 years the Communists have been on the Bering Strait, and we've never had any reason to fear that they would attack us across that narrow water.

U. S. Surely on Nazi List

But the picture with Hitler is different. He is engaged with all the terrible power of his military machine, in conquering the world. If he succeeds, he means to enslave it economically, politically and culturally. He has plainly told us so. We are a part of that world and a part of his plan of conquest.

Communism, in practice, has been merely dictatorship, Godless, ruthless and cruel to its own people. Its victims have been not only the ruling classes whom it aimed to destroy but the masses it was supposed to benefit. Now, even the idea is no longer a real menace to democracy. Its appeal is rapidly dying; it is a dream that didn't come true.

And let me say here that the idea need never again be a menace, if we see to it that the world to come gives freedom and a more equal share in its abundance to all men.

Today, Russia, not Communism, is fighting Hitler and Russians all over the world, forgetting their political differences, are rallying to the defense of their native land. We should be foolish to allow our dislike and distrust of Communism to blind us to the value of Russia's stand against our common enemy.

While Hitler exhausts himself in the treacherous mud of Russia, our course is clear. First, double and redouble our aid to Britain. Send her planes, help train her pilots, lend her mechanics, build her air bases, so that she may destroy every port and every field for the departure of troops and ships and planes; so that she may strike at the sources of German production; fire her oil supply; sink the remnants of Hitler's Navy, demoralize his transport system. Then when he returns from Russia—if ever—he will more than hesitate to try that Channel.

Particularly if in the meantime, we have by our Navy and our air force and the acquisition of additional bases, so protected the supply lanes of the North Atlantic that sinkings are eliminated, and all our products reach their destination. Then, if we also guard the ship and plane courses of the South Atlantic, Germany's contemplated move through Spain and Portugal will be but a further exhaustion of her resources, without accomplishment.

Japan Seen Far East Menace

While all this goes on across the Atlantic, we must not forget the second part of our positive defense. Across the Pacific another of our widespread first lines is under attack.

Japan, Hitler's ally, is trying to destroy free China. Japan is trying by force of arms, to establish a second totalitarian empire in the Far East.

It is difficult for us Americans to visualize that struggle. Yet we must try to see the Chinese Army, and the Chinese people who stand behind that Army.

It consists of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men, holding a line nearly 2,000 miles long. It is poorly equipped. It does not have the mechanical weapons that we hear so much about in Europe. It has been fighting for four years; and in that time about 2,000,000 lives have been lost.

Behind this Army there are the people of China. These people have been driven out of their coastal cities, their modern buildings, their banks and thriving industries—they have been driven into the hills of China, literally carrying their factories on their backs.

During all of the four years of her struggle, we should have been assisting China. Even the little that we have done has been important to her courageous resistance. But now her need is doubled and our cause for helping her is proportionately greater.

For in China's ability successfully to engage the energies of Japan, lies our best hope of diverting the forces of Hitler's most effective ally. If we help her now, as we should, we will accomplish two things: we will prevent Japan from attacking Russia through the back door—Hitler has already called on his ally to help him by invading Siberia,—and freed from Japan's menace in the Pacific, we shall be able to concentrate more of our strength in the battle of the Atlantic.

Well Worth the "Risk"

The picture of what a positive defense can do is clear. Totalitarianism will thus be surrounded, blocked on all sides, and the Nazi flood, having reached its full, will begin to recede.

And as it recedes, the conquered countries, first restless, then revolting, and the German people themselves, their faith in their leader broken under the battering of British air superiority, will somehow, some way rid themselves of Hitler's tyranny.

Of course, a positive defense means sacrifice. We must all do without. Each in his way, must work harder and longer. Our productive capacity must be increased beyond anything we heretofore thought possible. And that means unselfish co-ordination and direction. Instead of regarding this prospect with doubt and dread, we should see it rather as a challenge to do our best in those things in which we have always excelled.

The isolationists tell us that the sacrifice is too much; the risk too great. But whatever the risk of our present policy of dynamic defense, it is the risk that the free men of America must take, for it is their only chance to remain free. And only men willing, if need be, to die for freedom, will have freedom.

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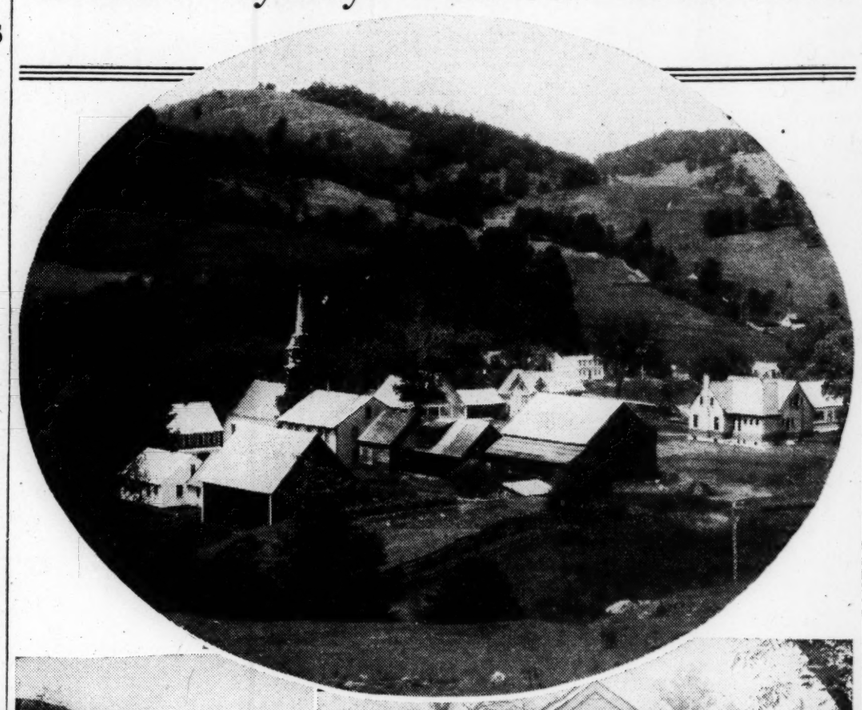
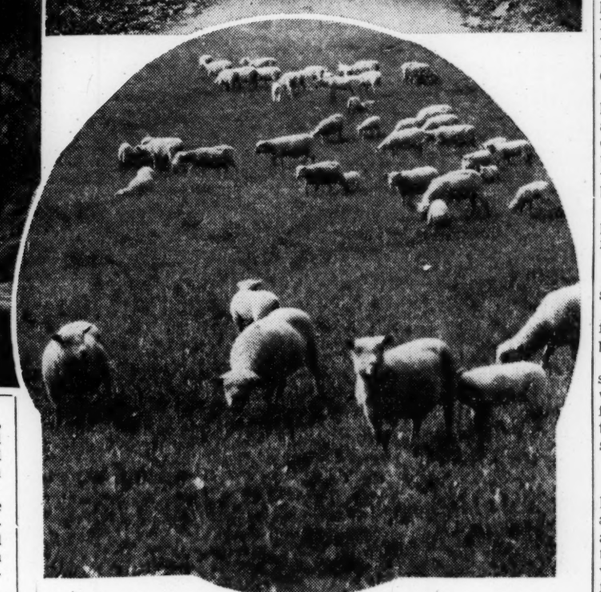
Vermont's By-Ways—You Can Think There





Ewing Galloway © Richardson; by a Staff Photographer; Chandler

Scenes in the Green Mountain State

Upper—The village of East Corinth nestling among the foothills. Center left—The falls of North Troy. Center right—Covered bridge at Westminster. Lower—A Vermont sheep farm.

Charms of Rural Vermont Found in Its Many By-Ways

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This column has been taken over today by my colleague, Walter W. Cunningham who tells, as you will see, a charming story about one of New England's most beloved States—Vermont. Having traveled extensively in Europe, Mr. Cunningham recently completed a coast-to-coast tour of the United States, spending the remaining few days of his vacation holidays browsing about rural Vermont. Listen:

I like the by-ways of Vermont. I like them because I can walk along the leafy lanes there and not be honked out of the way by traffic. I like them because I can exult in green hills, quiet lakes, and serene countryside. I like them because they accept the stranger, and allow him to prove himself. I like them because back in the hills I find a strong community interest stimulated by many of the people who make up the backbone of the State.

This is no reflection upon the cities and towns. They have their merits. They stand as high in industry as any other places of equal size in the United States. Springfield, for instance, is so busy making tools for defense work that it cannot comfortably accommodate all the people who have burst in upon the town. Yet that is not their sole appeal. They have beauty too. Burlington draws tourists by the score, located as it is on the shores of Lake Champlain.

But the by-ways. Of them, what shall I say?

Cheese: Aged and Nippy

The other afternoon I wandered into the general store of a village near Harvey Lake, and found the storekeeper in the act of plumping a 25-pound cheese—a bountiful disc it looked to me—upon a side counter. He was an amiable sort of a man. He told me that that particular cheese had been stored in the cellar a year to ripen, and as he lifted its cloth covering with a large flat knife I could appreciate the reason, for I caught a mellow whiff of that substantial table delicacy. My resistance was shattered.

"Have a piece?" said the storekeeper as he sliced a sharp wedge and held it invitingly on the end of his knife. There were four of us in the store, all men. We yielded to his experienced glance. Each brok off a tiny bit and ate it.

"My, my," mumbled one, a prosperous city man, "got a nice tang to it."

"Good stuff," said another.

"Nice cheese," said I turning the sample over on my tongue.

"Where'd you get it?" asked the fourth. "The local creamery, I suppose?"

"No, sir," replied the storekeeper stoutly. "The creamery makes wonderful cheese. But that came from the State of New York. The trick is to keep it in the cellar, oh, say a year. It gives it a nip."

He Sings—But What?

The upshot of the incident, needless to say, was that we all bought a pound or a pound and a half apiece, and some of us made two trips to the store to get it, because we judged that any man who can fold in a flavor in a year and keep the cheese fresh could keep it better than we until we were ready to go home.

I question if we would have bought the same cheese had we been in New York State. There it would have been a jewel without the setting. And then, again the ripening process. And the generous storekeeper. And the tang of the thing. I could still taste it two miles away when I got back to the farm.

When I am in the country I like to get home in time to watch the milking and hear the hired man sing. Not that he sings anything in particular. Indeed his songs are indescribable. The length of the note usually depends upon the mood and the day. I suppose some skilled person in music will one day jot down these irregular tunes and set them to harmony, and win an honorary degree or a civic diploma as a reward. The native originality in these barn songs is something I cannot fathom. I gather that the songs sometimes go beyond the range of the human voice. Then they are whistled.

But they are part of the farm life, just as the hills are part of Vermont. And when I climb a hill back of the farm and look off to the horizon where the sun is setting in a glory of color, I am in my element. Below me is the lake, smooth, quiet, reflecting the gently-drifting clouds. I linger on a sloping meadow. All around, widely apart, are farms dipped in the valleys. A hummingbird close by sips from a larkspur that has drifted from its usual place, and flies off to a tree with the speed of an arrow. Its feathery friends chirp and sing. A stray lamb bleats. The young cattle down from the pasture eye me quizzically.

The By-Ways Beckon

At all times the by-ways beckon. I start for a short hike up a lonely road through a cathedral of trees and find a farm straddling the narrow way. Here friendliness comes to the surface. The farmer slowly moves to the open doorway and without further ado invites me to step inside. I climb to the piazza and am caught with the view. It strikes me as unsurpassable and so I inquire if he minds my sitting down outside and recounting, at his request, the doings of the outside world, while he posts me on the crops and neighbors. If there is little in the way of adventure, there is poetry in nature in Vermont.

Some of these incidents may seem trivial to the vacationist who dashes to the beaches. With him or her I take no issue. But to me there is enjoyment in the by-ways. There is community interest. There are social gatherings with rural talent. There are dramatic productions in the village hall. There are fairs and arts and crafts exhibits. But above all there is the slower tempo with time to think.

Do you wonder I like the by-ways of Vermont?

Dutch Cheer British; Nazis to Stop It

LONDON, July 25 (CP)—A strong pro-British sentiment in the Netherlands is made apparent by the admission of the German-controlled Dutch radio that the people of Rotterdam cheered British planes bombing there last Wednesday, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The announcer added that in future strong measures would be taken against such displays, the BBC said.

Text of Welles' Statement on Japanese Moves

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, today issued the following statement denouncing Japanese aggressions in the Far East:

It will be recalled that in 1940 the Japanese Government gave expression on several occasions to its desire that conditions of disturbance should not spread to the region of the Pacific, with special reference to the Netherland East Indies and French Indo-China.

This desire was expressly concurred in by many other Governments including the Government of the United States.

In statements by this Government, it was made clear that any alteration in the existing status of such areas by other than peaceful processes could not but be prejudicial to the security and peace of the entire Pacific area, and that this conclusion was based on a doctrine which has universal application.

On Sept. 23, 1940, referring to the events then rapidly happening in the Indo-China situation, the Secretary of State stated that it seemed obvious that the existing situation was being upset and that the changes were being achieved under duress.

Present developments relating to Indo-China provide clear indication that further changes are now being affected under duress.

The present unfortunate situation in which the French Government of Vichy and the French Government of Indo-China find themselves is, of course, well known. It is only too clear that they are in no position to resist the pressure exercised upon them.

There is no doubt as to the attitude of the Government and people of the United States toward acts of aggression carried out by use or threat of armed force. That attitude has been made abundantly clear.

By the course which it has followed and is following in regard to Indo-China, the Japanese Govenment is giving clear indication that it is determined to pursue an objective of expansion by force or threat of force.

There is not apparent to the Government of the United States any valid ground upon which the Japanese Government would be warranted in occupying Indo-China or establishing bases in that area as measures of self-defense.

There is not the slightest ground for belief on the part of even the most credulous that the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain, or of the Netherlands have any territorial ambitions in Indo-China, or have been planning any moves which could have been regarded as threats to Japan.

This Government can therefore only conclude that the action of Japan is undertaken because of the estimated value to Japan of bases in that region primarily for purposes of further and more obvious movements of conquest in adjacent areas.

In the light of previous developments steps such as are now being taken by the Government of Japan endanger the peaceful use by peaceful nations of the Pacific. They tend to jeopardize the procurement by the United States of essential materials such as tin, and rubber which are necessary for the normal economy of this country and the consummation of our defense program.

The purchase of tin, rubber, oil, or other raw materials in the Pacific area on equal terms with other Nations requiring these materials has never been denied to Japan.

The steps which the Japanese Government has taken also endanger the safety of other areas of the Pacific, including the Philippine Islands.

The Government and people of this country fully realize that such developments bear directly upon the vital problem of our national security.

Navy Sets Launching Record

KEARNY, N. J., July 25 (AP)—A record for modern fighting craft construction was set today with the launching of two destroyers in a double ceremony at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The U.S.S. Bristol and U.S.S. Ellyson slid down the ways seven and a half months after keel laying to better by one month the mark made by Federal, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, in launching the U.S.S. Edison, a destroyer delivered to the Navy 10½ months after keel laying.

Mrs. Powell Clayton of Washington, D. C., sponsored the Bristol, first to be launched. The destroyer was named in honor of the late Rear Admiral Mark Lambert Bristol who served in the Spanish-American War and the World War after which he was High Commissioner in Turkey until 1927 when he assumed command of the United States Asiatic Fleet. He served as a member of the Navy's General Board from 1929 until he retired in 1932.

The Ellyson was sponsored by Miss Gordon Ellyson of Richmond, Va., daughter of the late Commander Theodore Gordon Ellyson, in whose honor the destroyer was named. Commander Ellyson saw extensive service with the Navy flying force and was killed Feb. 27, 1928, in an airplane crash while en route from Norfolk, Va., to Annapolis, Md.

'Railroading' Charge By U. S. Employee

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Miller, suspended Labor Department employee, refused to appear at a closed hearing on charges that she belonged to organizations promoting Communist policies, and declared an attempt was being made to "railroad" her out of the Government service for her Congress of Industrial Organizations union activities.

This claim she made in a statement sent to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who had designated a Labor Department official, L. M. Walling, to preside at a closed hearing for Mrs. Miller. The latter renewed her demand that she be given an open hearing before a board of three persons.

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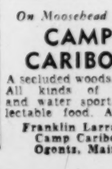

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Screen News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Underground' Powerful Film Of German Anti-Nazi Struggle

"Underground," the new feature film at the Paramount and Fenway theaters, is one of the best of the pictures dramatizing the fight within Germany against Naziism. The material is familiar, but the play is well constructed, the cast is exceptionally good, and the direction imaginative and dramatically powerful.

The theme concerns the illegal radio broadcasts attacking the Nazi régime, and calling on the German people to rid themselves of their present rulers. The activities of the Gestapo in running down the broadcasts and its brutality in dealing with the promoters of the freedom stations are graphically shown.

Chief of the underground group is Eric Franken, a young chemist in the government service. This role is played with tense strength and a fine restraint by Philip Dorn, late of "Escape." This is really the leading part, but top billing is given to Jeffrey Lynn, who is better known at present to American audiences. It is to Mr. Lynn's credit that he rises to the occasion by giving the best performance of his career.

Mr. Lynn is cast as Eric's brother Kurt, a young Nazi officer who has lost an arm in the Norway campaign. Kurt falls in love with Sylvia (played by the very attractive Kaaren Verne), a member of the underground organization. Eventually, acting as an agent of the Gestapo, he betrays the underground group without knowing that his brother is their leader. When he realizes the real situation he carries on the freedom station as Eric walks to the guillotine.

There is a rather theatrical element in the depiction of the new aerial message from Kurt being broadcast in the prison itself as the three captured rebels are being led to execution; but so well has the drama been built up that the trick seems natural.

There are two other excellent performances: that of Martin Kosleck as Colonel Heller, Gestapo agent, who could hardly be more ruthlessly represented, and that of Mona Maris, an underground agent who is employed as Heller's secretary. It is this secretary who brings home to Kurt the truth about the régime, and persuades him to play along with the Gestapo in order more effectively to combat Hitler.

The companion film is an exceptionally silly farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men when the draft takes them. Wayne Morris, Marjorie Rambeau, Irene Rich, Tom Brown, and William T. Orr are in it.

L. A. S.

On the Esplanade

Prelude to the Third Act of "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Twelve Contredanses ..... Beethoven
"The Iron Foundry" ..... Mossolov
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Eili-Eili"
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla

Festival to Open on 'V' Motif

Possibly in keeping with the "V" campaign, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has announced a change in programs to be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor has been transferred from the opening concert of Series B to the opening concert of the festival, July 31. Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica") has been shifted to the second series opening. The C minor Symphony is built on the motif of three short and one long notes, similar to the continental code for "V."

Additional soloists are also announced. They will include E. Power Biggs, Aug. 14, in Handel's Organ Concerto No. 10 in D minor, and the following for Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," scheduled for Aug. 14 with the Berkshire Festival Chorus: Rose Dirman, soprano; Hertha Glaz, contralto; John Priebe, tenor; Julius Huehn, bass. Other soloists will be Gregor Piatigorsky, Aug. 3; Leonard Shure, Aug. 9; Ruth Posselt, Aug. 16.

The Berkshire Musical Association Chorus, Horace Hunt, director, will appear with the orchestra the opening night of the festival in the Villa Lobos "Choros No. 10" and Debussy's Three Nocturnes. The same chorus will appear again Aug. 7 in excerpts from Mozart's Requiem. This chorus, made up of 150 voices from 13 Berkshire communities, has been rehearsing for several months in anticipation of the festival.

There are plenty of tickets available for single concerts, festival trustees state. The Berkshire Hills Conference Accommodations Bureau at Stockbridge says there are plenty of rooms available within convenient driving distance of Tanglewood. Inquiries for rooms should be addressed to the Accommodations Bureau.

Between Scenes of 'Texas'

Claire Trevor, Glenn Ford, William Holden, and George Marshall, director, confer on the Columbia production.

Backgrounds for 'Texas'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

In Columbia's big new Western, "Texas," unlike the gigantic "Arizona" which the company made the year before, no Texas locations whatever were used. Neither did the picture resort to "process" or "transparency" shots to get a genuine Texas background.

The story of how this was done is typical of Hollywood ingenuity—and perhaps indicative of what is happening to budgets nowadays in the film town. "Texas" was originally budgeted at $1,000,000, which, though less than the cost of "Arizona," is a lot of money for a Western picture. Most Westerns run under $100,000. The million dollar budget was finally cut to $35,000, but may run something over that when the picture is finally cut.

Here is how the picture was made. Director George Marshall, one of the best and most experienced directors in the industry, sent to Mexico for 500 Mexican longhorn steers. These were bought at $40 a head on the hoof at a place called Canomejo, below Nogales. They were driven to the border, and then put on cattle cars and shipped to Hollywood, where they were trucked out to a large ranch in Hidden Valley.

The chief difficulty facing the director at this stage was the fact that California is mountainous and Texas isn't. He got around this by trucking his cattle up to a place called Lasky Mesa, about 40 miles from Hollywood—perhaps the only spot in California that can be photographed without a mountain background. Nearly the whole picture was shot here.

Director Marshall is particularly proud of a shot he got of the cattle in silhouette, and he says he will be able to make it do double duty. One shot he means to use as it is. The other he will double expose into some shots of the cattle swimming Lake Sherwood, and he expects the general effect to be of about 7,000 head.

That the cattle were not badly used in any part of the picture is attested by the fact that they weighed 500 pounds on an average when they were purchased, and more than 800 when they were finally sold, at a profit of about $2,000. A great amount of trucking was done. The cattle handlers became so proficient that, by the time the picture was well under way, they could load, haul the cattle 40 miles, and unload them in something less than four hours.

Mr. Marshall's cast is an extremely able one for a Western, including William Holden, Claire Trevor, Glenn Ford, and Edgar Buchanan. Miss Trevor was in "Stagecoach." Holden and Buchanan were in "Arizona." Ford, a comparative newcomer who grew up in Santa Monica, is considered a prize find by the studio.

Edgar Buchanan, for the present at least, is keeping his dental offices in Altadena open. This will be his fourth picture; but his three former roles were such hits that it doesn't appear likely Hollywood will give him much time for his former occupation after "Texas" is released. He may be remembered by some as the judge in "Arizona," in a similar role in "When the Daltons Rode," and as Applejack in "Penny Serenade."

Texas is a story of the struggles of early cattlemen to get their cattle through the rustlers and bandits on the drive to Abilene, Kan., where the cattle were shipped north. The period is 1866-67.

Welland Lathrop

Welland Lathrop will give a recital of solo dances at the Workshop of the Cummington School, Cummington, Mass., on July 30 at 9 p. m. The program: "Prelude" (music by Lehman Engel); "Two American Portraits": "The Puritan" (Ralph Gilbert); "Johnny Appleseed" (Paul Bowles); Three Satric Sketches (Tibor Harsanyi); "Harlequin—in the style of the Commedia dell'Arte (fourteenth and fifteenth century tunes)"; "Three Characters for a Passion Play—Prophet, Informer, Outcast" (Bela Bartok), and "Medley" (Gregory Tucker). Accompaniments by Gregory Tucker, and for "Harlequin" by a string ensemble with melodeon and drum.

Next Week In Summer Playhouses

Plays in prospect for the coming week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Boston — Emerson Workshop, "The Show-Off," Thursday and Friday.

Cambridge—Brattle Hall, Anna Sten in "Smart Women."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "Co-Respondent Unknown," Wednesday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at Cohasset Town Hall, Ruth Chatterton in "Caprice."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Paul Robeson in "The Emperor Jones."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Ann Corio in "The Barker."

Framingham—Village Hall Players in "Accent on Youth," Tuesday.

Gloucester—School of the Theater, "The Tavern," Aug. 1 and 2.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Buddy Ebsen in "The Male Animal."

Holyoke — Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino, "Mr. and Mrs. North."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, Buster Keaton in "The Gorilla."

Martha's Vineyard — Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, Tom Powers in "Rip Van Winkle."

Provincetown — Artists Theater, "The Vortex," Monday through Wednesday; "East Lynne," Thursday through Saturday.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood in "Old Acquaintance."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, Ramon Novarro in "Tovarich."

Westboro — Red Barn Theater, "Roosty."

Maine

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players at the Kennebunkport Playhouse, "Penrod," beginning a fortnight's Booth Tarkington Festival.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Fritzi Scheff and Estelle Winwood in "Ladies in Retirement."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players in "Old Acquaintance."

New Hampshire

Barnstormers—"Out of the Frying Pan," at Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Me., Wednesday; Laconia, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "The Male Animal."

New London — New London Players, "Charley's Aunt," Wednesday.

Rye Beach—The Farragut Playhouse, "The Youngest," Tuesday.

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners, "Spring Meeting," Tuesday.

Vermont

Brattleboro — The Playhouse, "She Stoops to Conquer," Tuesday.

Weston Players — "Criminal at Large," at Springfield, Monday; Woodstock, Tuesday; "Penny Wise," at Weston, Wednesday through Sunday.

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater, Karen Morley in "The Circle," Tuesday.

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse, "The Male Animal," Tuesday.

Canton—Show Shop, "The Ghost Train."

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, "Burlesque."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Craig's Wife," Tuesday.

Stony Creek — Stony Creek Theater, "Love Like Wildfire."

Westport—Country Playhouse, Constance Collier, Violet Heming, and Gloria Stuart in "Curtain Going Up."

National Defense Topics Hold Radio Spotlight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Discussion of national defense topics will continue to hold the radio spotlight through the week end, with programs devoted to dramatizations of production work in an aircraft factory and the activities of United States parachute troops, as well as a comparison of today's prices with those of the World War.

Ted Husing will take listeners behind the scenes on defense production lines in tonight's "Proudly We Hail" program. Sunday afternoon, Burgess Meredith will give an on-the-spot broadcast of parachute maneuvers at Fort Benning, Ga. And the Government's efforts to prevent inflation by halting price rises will be outlined on one of Monday night's programs.

International news listeners will welcome the return of Raymond Gram Swing, who is scheduled to deliver tonight the first summary of his observations of England-at-war. During his three-week stay in London, he gather much first-hand material for his broadcasts.

In addition to international news, music from other lands continues to hold favor, and the week end promises a number of fine programs, among them one originating in Quito, Ecuador. A symphony premiere, Sunday afternoon, as well as two outstanding opera programs the same day promise music lovers much in the way of instrumental and vocal treats.

Tonight

Defense Feature

"Proudly We Hail," a program dedicated to workers on production lines and at the benches of America's defense industries, will dramatize their zeal and ingenuity. Ted Husing, radio sports reporter, will tell a behind-the-scenes story of work at an aircraft plant, and a nationally known singing star will be heard, WABC-CBS, 8:30.

Talk Feature

Raymond Gram Swing, Mutual news analyst, who has been broadcasting from London for the past three weeks, will return to the United States today, and, barring delay in arrival, will go on the air tonight with the first summary of his observations of England at war. In case of delay, John Gunther will be standing by. MBS, 10:15.

"Job Hunters" who have secured suitable employment through advice and aid received over the air will be interviewed by Fred Garrigus and Roland Darling. WEEI, 7:30.

Music

Frances Langford and Dick Powell will sing to music of Lud Gluskin's orchestra on "American Cruise," as a mythical ship sails to Latin-American ports to salute natives in songs. WABC-CBS, 7:30.

Gertrude Niesen, singer, will be guest on "Double or Nothing." MBS, 8.

Elisabeth Rethberg will be heard with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, MBS-WOR, 9:30.

Saturday

Farm-Defense Premiere

Local farm news is now to be a regular feature of "Columbia's Country Journal," plans making it possible for local stations to omit the last five minutes and finish the half-hour themselves with local news of interest to rural listeners. Earl French, national promotional director of the Atlantic Commission Company, will tell how the defense emergency is affecting the distribution of the nation's fruit and vegetables. WABC-CBS, 12 noon.

Talk Feature

Representative Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri will speak on the St. Lawrence Seaway project, now being urged by the Administration as a defense measure. WABC-CBS, 10:15.

Drama

Mary Astor will play the leading role in "Smart Kid," original comedy, as part of CBS's "Stars Over Hollywood." WABC-CBS, 12:30. Rebroadcast at 1:30.

Special Feature

The Annual Soap Box Derby, to be held this year at Suffolk Downs, will be featured in a split broadcast over WEEI, 11:30 and 2:30.

Music

Ecuador will take its turn in the parade of Latin-American nations with a program of native music and talks on "Calling Pan America," the program originating in Quito, capital of the West Coast republic. Programs will feature patriotic and popular melodies of Ecuador, played and sung by native musicians. WABC-CBS, 4.

Sunday

Defense

"Spirit of '41," a national defense program, will trace the development of the United States parachute troops. An on-the-spot broadcast will be given from Fort Benning, Ga., showing the 501st Infantry (parachute) battalion in action. Burgess Meredith will describe the activities. WABC-CBS, 4:30.

Merle Oberon, guest on the second "You Decide" program, will share top billing with the infantry's new parachute battalion, in a dramatization of a decision she made. This is CBS's newest defense show. WABC-CBS, 1:30.

With the question of protecting American shipping an issue of the day, Admiral William H. Standley, will open "Victory in the Atlantic Week" in a talk over WABC-CBS, 5:30.

Six Congressmen, all members of the House Ways and Means Committee, will deal with one of the vital problems of the defense program—"Your New Taxes" on Theodore Granik's "American Forum of the Air." MBS-WOR, 8.

The Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, General George C. Marshall, and the Chief of Army Chaplains, William R. Arnold, will dedicate the first in a series of 555 Army cantonment chapels in a broadcast from the chapel which faces the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, Va. WABC-CBS, 2:35.

Talk Feature

Minister H. H. Kung, Vice-Premier of the Chinese Republic, will speak from Chungking on current conditions in China. His address will be in English. WABC-CBS, 7:15.

Special Feature

British refugee children in Boston and Canada will talk to their parents in Great Britain, WNAC, 1.

Music Premiere

Bernard Herrmann, CBS musical director, will conduct the world premiere of his first symphony, called Symphony No. 1. WABC-CBS, 3.

Helen Traubel, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, will be guest soloist with André Kostelanetz and Albert Spalding, violinist, WABC-CBS, 8.

Jan Peerce and Selma Kaye will be featured in music from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," WJZ-NBC blue network, 12:30.

Monday

Defense

The Federal Government's effort to prevent inflation will be outlined in CBS's thirty-fifth "Report to the Nation" as Director Brewster Morgan tells the story of "Prices in the Defense Crisis." He plans to show how prices today compare with those of the first World War. WABC-CBS, 8.

Talk Feature

Dr. Robert S. Platt, professor of geography at the University of Chicago, will outline "Three Steps Toward Knowing Latin America" as guest speaker on "Columbia's Lecture Hall." WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

Symphony in A by the eighteenth-century Bohemian composer, Johann Baptist Wanhal, with Bernard Herrmann directing the Columbia Concert Orchestra. WABC-CBS, 4:45.

'Kiss the Boys Goodbye'

Paramount's semi-musical, semi-romance, semi-extravaganza version of "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" retains only the title and the heroine's name, Cindy Lou Bethany, from Clare Boothe's Broadway play, but the change is not noticeably for the better. Oscar Levant and Eddie "Rochester" Anderson are helpful but their presence is not enough to conceal the film's numerous shortcomings.

For one thing, Director Victor Schertzinger was apparently unable to decide whether he wanted the film to be a spoof, a revue, a romantic comedy with songs, or a straight Hollywood musical. As seen at the Metropolitan it manages to be a little of everything.

Admitting turn about to be fair play, it seems legitimate that if the stage play spoofed Hollywood, the Hollywood version could poke fun at the stage. But Mr. Schertzinger and his scenarists, Harry Tugend and Dwight Taylor, wield their satire awkwardly.

They begin by assuming that it is funnier and more persuasive for Cindy Lou to be, not a silly little Southern girl in search of a coveted screen role, but rather a bright little Southern girl pretending to be a silly little Southern girl trying to get a lead in a Broadway musical. Cindy Lou's preparation includes tutelage from Oscar Levant and getting some Southern police officials to arrest Don Ameche by mistake as a public enemy, so that he will be forced to give her an audition. The wonder of it is that Cindy Lou does finally get the part.

Mary Martin gives an industrious performance as Cindy Lou. She sings frequently and so does Mr. Ameche. Mr. Levant contents himself with delivering wisecracks and playing the piano. Mr. Anderson dances and Connie Boswell adds another song for good measure.

"Shining Victory," the second feature, is a doleful film based on Dr. A. J. Cronin's play, "Jupiter Laughs," which had a brief run on Broadway last fall. The cinema adaptation adds to the play a background of persistent rainfall outside a gloomy Scottish castle, which has been turned into a sanitarium for mental cases. A truculent young doctor learns about heroism and the graces of human nature from his female assistant, who is killed saving his records in a fire.

As "Shining Victory" ends, the doctor is abandoning his clinical attitude to take up his assistant's post with a medical mission in China. James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Donald Crisp attempt by the validity of their performances to inject some credibility into the proceedings. But the situations and the characters are artificial. The plot depends upon a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases.

Scattergood Anew

Scattergood Baines has some new problems on his hands in "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," which has been added to the current program at the Keith Memorial, where "Tom, Dick, and Harry" and Ginger Rogers continue for a second week. A small boy and his dog turn up to claim Scattergood's attention. The youngster had run away from an institution and is in search of his father, an escaped prisoner, who had been unjustly sentenced. There is also a young inventor, who needs assistance. The father of the girl whom the inventor hoped to marry is opposed to the match. But the father is also in financial difficulties, and appeals to Scattergood for aid.

It seems like a large order. But Scattergood is capable of pulling the loose ends together and solving all of the problems at once for a happy conclusion. With Guy Kibbee to act the part he goes about his tasks unhurriedly, sprinkling homely sayings along his path. Bobs Watson represents the small boy in appealing fashion. Emma Dunn is motherly Mrs. Baines. Susan Peters, James Corner, and Dink Trout are among the other players. And there is a bright little dog to accompany the youngster. It is all homespun comedy in the familiar style of the Scattergood Baines stories.

Dance Projects In Preparation At Bennington

In addition to the regular Festival performances, Aug. 9-17, at the Bennington School of the Arts, Bennington, Vt., two Saturday morning workshop meetings will be held in the College Theater on Aug. 2 and 9, for which five interesting dance projects are in preparation.

One of these is a dance-dramatization of "The Swallow Book," with dances by Martha Hill, staging by Arch Lauterer, and music by Norman Lloyd, Edward Glass to have the main speaking role. "The River," Pare Lorentz's famous documentary film, is to be the subject of a study by Bessie Schoenberg, with music also by Mr. Lloyd. A Mexican theme based on a program of Mexican music conducted by Carlos Chavez, is the choice of William Bales. Louis Horst is directing a project based on pre-classic dance forms. And Harriet Roeder of the Hanya Holm Studio will present a composition revolving about contrasting types of personalities.

Doris Humphrey's new full-length dance drama, "Decade," to be presented in the College Theater on the evenings of Aug. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, will be retrospective in part, with quotations from some of her most successful compositions of the past 10 years, and will allude also to the artist's struggle for recognition in the world of the commercial theater. There will be a spoken text, and a portion at least of the music score used will be Aaron Copland's "Music for the Theater."

Martha Graham's new work, "Punch and Judy," with music written for it by Robert McBride, will be presented on the evenings of Aug. 10, 12, 14 and 16, together with her "Letter to the World."

AMUSEMENTS

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Clark Gable ● Rosalind Russell in
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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade concert. 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway— "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Three Sons O'Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts— Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:10, 4:55, 7:10, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Bob Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 10:15. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Kenmore— "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor, Eve Arden. 1, 4:35, 8. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:20, 5:40, 9:20.

Metropolitan— "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment." Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Orpheum— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:18, 9:10.

Paramount— "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons O' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston— "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

Scollay— "Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "Pete Smith," "Sun Valley Sports," travel, Bali, "Bob Chester," "Sailing," "Andy Clyde," latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix— "War in Africa," "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson," "Western Rodeo," "Delhi," "Sailing," cartoons and a 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Hound of the Baskervilles," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

Tremont— "Seven Sinners," 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Uptown— "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:30. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello, Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Snow White." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt, "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Great American Broadcast." "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. 4:05, 7:50. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2, 5:45, 9:12.

Cleveland Circle: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Roar of the Press," Wallace Ford. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. "Border Vigilantes," 2 and 7:45
University: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 5:35, 9:30. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Federal Fugitives, Neil Hamilton. 2, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:20. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster. 1:54, 8:03

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Trial of Mary Duban," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 3:56, 8:18. "Model Wife." 1:35, 7, 9:51.
Park: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 9:10. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. 2:55, 8:40. Selected short subjects.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Hollywood Cavalcade," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Mystic: "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert, 2:15, 8:35. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 7, 9:40.

Maplewood: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Horror Island." Dick Foran. 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. "Return of Daniel Boone." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Broadway Limited," Dennis O'Keefe and Patsy Kelly. 1:55, 7:50. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music." 1:45, 8. "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and W. Morris. 3:15, 8:05. "Shot in the Dark." 2:20, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "In the Navy." Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 3:30, 9:30. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, Veronica Lake and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark." Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sunny," John Carroll and Helen Westley. "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Out of the Fog." John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Voice in the Night," Clive Brook. "Emergency Landing."
Strand: "We're in the Navy Now," Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Garran. 2 and 8.
Central: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Vivacious Lady," James Ellison and Beulah Bondi. "South of Panama." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Double Date," Una Merkel and Edmund Lowe. 2:08, 8:08. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 3:25, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy.
Watertown Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," A. Tamiroff.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. "Shot in the Dark." Regis Toomey and Nan Wynne. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Hudson Bay," Paul Muni. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Convoy," Clive Brook and J. Campbell. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:43, 8:03.

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WEEKDAYS (D. S. T.)
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A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
*7:40	7:45	11:30
10:15	9:45	
x11:30	11:55	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12:45	2:40	x12:45
2:15	7:10	2:15
3:45	10:10	x3:45
5:20		x5:00
6:45		6:45
8:15		x8:15
9:30		9:45
		x11:15

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 25, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Building Home Happiness

Jealousy May Lead to Reno or Reconciliation

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the third of six by Mrs. Voils. The others will appear on succeeding Fridays.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you're in doubt as to whether jealousy is one of the hidden reefs that wrecks marriages, just ask some of the people who have made the study of marital problems their life's work," advised an eminent journalist.

That is exactly what I did.

Their replies were different in wording but almost identical in meaning.

"Does jealousy break up homes? Most assuredly," declared a well-known and highly respected social worker.

"There are many kinds of jealousy—and they are all dangerous to home happiness," attested a Staff Attorney of the Legal Aid Society.

"Jealousy is a prime breeder of antagonism in family relationships, and at times it's extremely difficult to detect," affirmed one who was for years a Deputy Chief Probation Officer.

"Jealousy is an enemy of home happiness," agreed the Secretary of the Commission on Marriage and the Home, of the Federal Council of Churches.

First, I faced Miss Jean Hall, a social case worker of long experience, in her office at the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. This organization contributes the part-time services of its workers to the Domestic Relations Court. "Can you tell me," I asked her, "of one case where jealousy seemed to undermine a happy home?"

Professional Jealousy

She gave me a quizzical glance. "There are so many cases in which jealousy is the chief cause of the trouble," she said. "Of course we always try to get to the real root of the difficulty—the reason for the jealousy. A splendid couple came to see me several months ago. I had a call from the wife today. They're getting along splendidly now."

I sat with pencil poised helplessly and then blurted out: "But, Miss Hall, you're beginning your story at the wrong end!"

She laughed. "I never get the stories until they're ending, so I'm not very good at beginnings. But to go back to this couple. They're both university graduates. They've been married 11 years. He was extraordinarily successful for the first nine years. He made big money, bought a fine home, and provided his wife with every luxury. Then an unfortunate legal entanglement stripped him of every dollar. He finally got a selling job; but his commissions ran to only $10 a week. His wife got an advertising job that paid $50 weekly. At that time the man became insanely jealous. He wouldn't even listen to his wife when she told him that she was only helping him over a rough spot, that she had all the faith in the world in his ability to stage a comeback. His pride was so hurt that he actually deserted his family."

"There is a type of man that can't seem to be happy unless he is the center of his wife's universe," I observed.

An Unfortunate Trait

"Yes," Miss Hall agreed, "and there's always a deep-rooted reason for that trait in a man. As I got to know this particular man, for instance, I discovered that he had been an only child, the apple of his parents' eyes. He had always had better possessions than his school mates, so he had been invariably a leader among his contemporaries. He had naturally expected that superiority to continue right through his marriage. When things worked out a little differently, he just wasn't able to take it."

"But you say they are getting along splendidly now?"

"Yes. Fortunately this man was willing to be helped with his problem. With his co-operation, we were able to show him why he felt and acted as he did. Armed with this self-knowledge, he took a very different point of view."

It was in the office of Miss Ethel F. Gould, Staff Attorney and Social Service Consultant for the Legal Aid Society, that I was reminded of how many kinds of jealousy there are, and how detrimental to home happiness each kind can be.

"I have seen plain-looking mothers jealous of beautiful daughters," Miss Gould told me. "I have seen fathers who were failures in the business world grow jealous of the financial success of their sons. I've seen wives jealous of their husbands' business associates. And I've seen husbands bitterly jealous of their wives' social background. Jealousy over in-laws is an old story. A young wife may become jealous of her husband's love for his mother. And a young husband may try to keep his wife from visiting her old home because he is so jealous of her mother."

Miss Gould recounted incidents from the records of the Legal Aid Society to illustrate every type of jealousy she had mentioned. Lack of space prohibits reviewing them.

However, her last words must be recorded. She said, "It is well to remember that many times jealousy is a shield that is thrown up in desperation to cover some failure. It may be failure to wear clothes well, or failure in the financial world, or failure to gain a place in a coveted social world. However, nothing ever excuses it. All types of jealousy are termites which undermine the foundations of a happy home, once they get in."

My next inquiry brought an afternoon that I shall long remember. When I telephoned Mrs. Viola Anglim, who for many years was Deputy Chief Probation Officer of the Family Court of New York City, and who is still active in the Domestic Relations Court, and asked her if she would discuss some of the factors contributing to marital discord, her gracious answer was: "I'm on vacation at the moment, but I'll be in New York City on Wednesday and I'll be happy to help in any way possible."

She is such an easy person to visit with. No wonder thousands of distraught couples have poured their woes into her sympathetic ears.

Divorce Problem Is Grave

We talked of the extremely grave divorce problem the United States faces today. "Honest, earnest, thinking women must be more alert to the seriousness of the situation," Mrs. Anglim told me. "In three cases out of four, it is the woman who seeks the divorce. Women must take the initiative in correcting the evils which bring about situations that provoke trouble in the home."

"Authorities all the way from the Domestic Relations Court to the Marriage License Bureau have told me that jealousy causes many marital failures. Do you agree with them?" I asked.

"Yes," she instantly answered, "jealousy causes antagonism in family relationships the moment it crops out in the character of the husband or wife."

Mrs. Anglim was silent for a moment. And then she continued: "And it is hard to detect. Sometimes it fools the most experienced social worker."

I asked Mrs. Anglim if she were thinking of a specific case. She nodded.

"It was at the tag end of a hot day," she began. "The Judge had heard over 20 cases when this man and woman walked to the bench. There was belligerence in the very pose of the man, and I have never seen bitterness etched any deeper on a face. The woman?—Well, I hardly knew what to make of her. She was neatly dressed. Rather good looking. But there was something inscrutable about her.

"The man was in arrears with his payments to his wife. He didn't seem to care. When the Judge ordered him to post a $200 bond or go to the workhouse for sixty days, he burst out: 'All right, I'll go. I won't give her another cent. I'm through.'

"The Judge asked him why he felt that way, but he refused to give a reason. The Probation Officer informed the Judge that the man had $200 in cash and could post the bond if he wanted to.

"As the husband was led away, one of the finest of our case workers asked permission to talk to him. She told the Judge that she felt she could get him to turn over part of that money to his needy wife. Permission was granted and the two went into a consultation room. The wife was asked to wait outside.

"The case worker talked to the husband for almost an hour. He finally said that he wanted to do the right thing, and offered to give his wife half of the money—$100. The case worker felt overjoyed.

"With the husband right behind her, she stepped out to give the wife the money. Imagine her surprise, and disgust, when the wife turned to her in a towering rage. She accused the case worker of 'flirting' with her husband. She went into a jealous tantrum—with the whole office force looking on.

"Her husband shrugged his shoulders as much as to say, 'Well, you see what I've been putting up with.' Subsequent interviews showed that the wife's intense jealousy had made the husband miserable for years."

"That exaggerated type of jealousy wouldn't yield to ordinary methods, would it?" I asked.

"No. But jealousy can be overcome if the one afflicted with the fault will face it and strive to correct it," Mrs. Anglim declared.

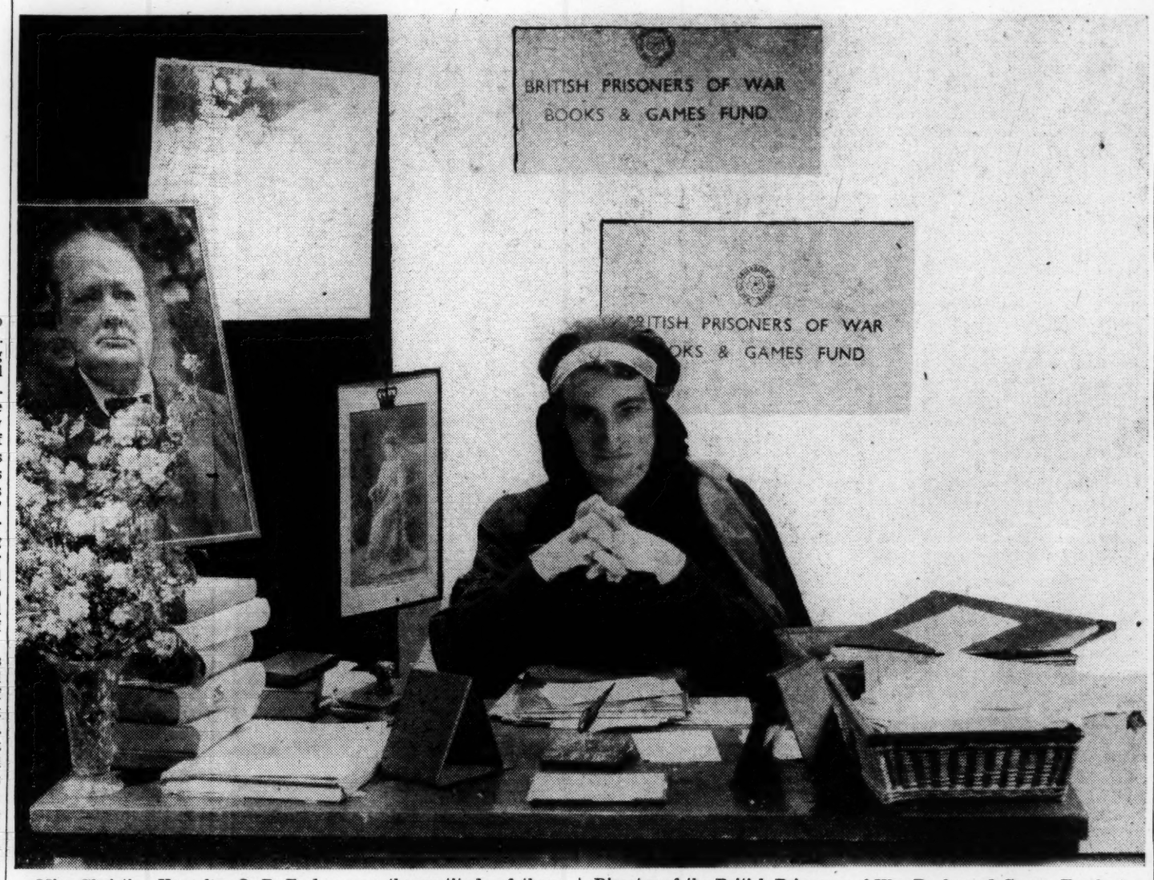
I was to remember her statement as I sat in the Fourth Avenue Office of Leland Foster Wood, whose excellent books on marriage and the home are widely quoted.

Mr. Wood, broad-shouldered, kindly, looked thoughtfully across his wide desk as he discussed one of the basic reasons for marital discord, jealousy. "When jealousy crops up," Mr. Wood told me, "it can be handled in one of two ways. First—it can be turned into destructive channels; that way the person gives way to rage, fear, highly emotional scenes (in which he probably makes false accusations) or else he plays the role of martyr. All of which will threaten the happiness of the home.

Check Up on Oneself

"On the other hand," Mr. Wood pointed out, "anyone may use the first twinge of jealousy as a signal that he needs to check up on himself—himself, not his partner. He may ask himself a few pertinent questions, such as: Is there real cause for jealousy? Have I failed in some way? Have I kept myself as attractive as I did during courtship? Have I been as loving as it is possible for me to be? Am I working to hold the qualities which first attracted my mate to me? Am I too possessive? Am I truly striving to make a happy home?"

"If more couples would do such checking," I told Mr. Wood as I rose to leave his office, "I'm confident there would be fewer cases in the Domestic Relations Courts of this land, fewer broken homes in America."



Miss Christine Knowles, O. B. E., has won the gratitude of thousands of British prisoners in Naziland. As Founder and Honorary Director of the British Prisoners of War Books and Games Fund, she is bringing hope and cheer into the desolate prison camps of Germany.

Christine Knowles Brings New Hope and Cheer to British Prisoners in Germany

By Peter Savary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Into the desolate prison-camps of Naziland, an Englishwoman is bringing hope and cheer to thousands of British war captives. She is Miss Christine Knowles, O.B.E., and the symbol of her unselfed labors is a little flower—a forget-me-not.

Behind the barbed wire of the "Oflags" (officers' concentration camps) and "Stalags" (camps for enlisted men) of the Third Reich, many a mental desert has begun to bloom again, as an ever-increasing number of Britain's 52,000 prisoners of war is making the acquaintance of this little flower. They owe it all to one woman.

Miss Knowles began her work 21 months ago. She has been carrying it on through the British Prisoners of War Books and Games Fund, of which she is both Founder and Honorary Director. At headquarters, a small band of devoted helpers has never ceased to pack, in order to send worthwhile things to the heroes of Dunkirk, of Greece, and of countless air battles. In the last war, the Germans coined a special word for these parcels. They called them "Liebesgaben"—love gifts.

In the Last War

The desire to alleviate suffering came to Christine Knowles early in life. In 1915, when still a young girl, she came upon her first prisoners of war. What she saw and heard burnt itself into her receptive heart and thought, until, to use her own words, "they left a mark never to be erased." Soon, she had organized the British Prisoners of War Food Parcels and Clothing Fund, for which she was awarded the O.B.E. after the armistice.

There has been much concern in Britain because many food parcels sent to the German prison-camps by the British Red Cross have not reached their destination—much disgust, too, with the Vichy Government for failing to prevent the postal congestion at the frontier after the French débâcle. All parcels go by sea to Portugal, then through Spain and Unoccupied France, and on to Switzerland and the German frontier. The situation, nevertheless, is improving and more food parcels are getting through.

Miss Knowles is, however, more concerned with the nutriment of heart and mind, and she has visible proof of the safe arrival of parcels dispatched by her Fund during September and October last. A steady stream of acknowledgment cards is flowing in at headquarters. "All prisoners of war are blessing you," states one card simply. Another: "We shall treasure the little Bible to the end of our lives."

September, 1939, found Miss Knowles in America. Immediately, by the first available Clipper, she crossed the Atlantic to found the present Fund. "Our greatest trouble," one prisoner writes, "is stagnation." Day in and day out, Miss Knowles and her small staff are moving mountains to stop this mental rot.

How do they do it? Here is one way. To every new prison-camp are sent basic libraries of over 1,000 books, which are regularly augmented. Those 1,000 include subject matter for every taste.

In addition, more than 8,000 men are already receiving monthly parcels of books of their own individual choice. Each man, directly his name reaches the Fund, receives a "First Capture" parcel, which contains a small Bible, a novel, a pocket chess set, a drafts board and counters, and a pack of playing cards. Members of every religion have their devotional needs supplied by the Fund.

Accompanying each parcel is a printed postcard bearing the forget-me-not emblem. Upon this card, the prisoner is asked to acknowledge the gift, and to fill in his preferences in reading, his hobbies and main interests.

Naturally, the tastes of so many include everything imaginable. Not to be outdone by Englishmen or Welshmen, many Scotsmen, for instance, ask for and receive bagpipes and chanters. The Fund also provides football and cricket equipment, whenever such is allowed, and practically every indoor game from table-tennis to ludo. So far, more than 700 gramophones have been sent, over 20,000 records, 250 musical instruments, and hundreds of songbooks and puzzles.

Touching Letters of Thanks

From the camps come touching letters of thanks. One man writes, "I never know the date or even the month. Time does not matter. We just live for the next letter or some books." Another says, simply, "God bless you." "Books to remind me of home," is a typical request, the fulfilment of which is a lasting reminder to these men that they are not forgotten.

Through her kindly ministrations, Miss Knowles has become the friend not only of the war prisoner but also of his next of kin. In this way, the fund is helping to reassure the civilian front as well as the prisoner. Every three months, the next of kin is privileged to send a personal parcel, which is, of course, eagerly awaited. But not everyone can afford to send one of these, so a branch of the Fund, called the Forget-Me-Not League, helps to supplement smaller parcels sent by relatives. These gifts go out in the name of the next of kin, and the assistance of the League is anonymous. "Have made a jersey out of two dust cloths," writes a pilot officer—and the first available mail will bring him a warm pullover.

Although the number of British captives is slowly mounting, the Fund never loses the personal touch. Indeed, to its founder, No. 543210 Private John Jones can never be "just another number." He is, in fact, the son of Mrs. Jones. And Mrs. Jones may come and call on Miss Knowles at any time, or write to her all about her son. This information is carefully recorded in a card index.

More and more warm-hearted people in the United States and in the British Commonwealth are adopting a prisoner for 7s 6d ($1.50) a month. For that sum monthly, the Fund will send out a parcel bearing the name of the donor. In Hollywood, the Fund has a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Basil Rathbone.

There comes a glow into Miss Knowles' eyes when she speaks of the dimes and dollars received from America. In a personal message to the United States, she takes special pleasure in recalling that that great country has been epitomized by an English author as the land which understands kindness.

"We know, here in Great Britain," she adds, "that you will say, 'How can we help?' The answer is, 'Give us the money and we will do the rest.'"

Basic Recipes for Sherbets, Ices and Ice Creams

By Betsy Worden Elliott

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ices, sherbets, and ice creams—the kind you stir up and freeze in the trays of your mechanical refrigerator—are delicious, and the knack of making them is something easy to acquire.

Two facts I unearthed for myself help a lot in the final resulting good ice cream. First, a little gelatin binds the ingredients together and makes for velvetiness. Second, if you have the mixture cool before sliding it into the freezing compartment, crystals will be practically nil. Successful freezing, you know, deals mightily with temperatures. Often, when in a hurry, I would, of old, slide trays of quite hot liquid into the freezing compartment. Now, instead, I push the cold arrow way up to the farthest point and while the mixture is cooling in a bowl, the refrigerator is cooling. The time needed, then, to freeze the cold mixture is surprisingly short.

Here's a marvelously easy recipe, inexpensive to make, superb in texture and flavor. Best of all is the quantity. It fills two trays and serves 10 with ease.

Vanilla Ice Cream

2½ cups milk
1 teaspoon plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla
½ pint heavy cream

Scald milk in double boiler. Soak gelatin in the cold water. Pour hot milk over softened gelatin, add sugar and stir until dissolved. Pour into trays and allow to cool. When cool, cover trays of mixture either with tray covers or with wax paper so that crystals will not form on top during freezing process or over a storage period. Then slide into freezing compartment and freeze till solid. Remove, break into small pieces, beat till creamy and smooth. Add vanilla and beat in whipped cream. Fill trays and return to freezing compartment and freeze to degree of hardness you desire. Store at a lower temperature—just slightly colder than the normal setting of your refrigerator. Remember to keep trays covered to prevent forming of crystals.

This is your basic vanilla cream. Vary it to suit your menu.

Fresh Fruit Ice Creams

For strawberry, raspberry, cherry, peach (fresh fruit) ice creams: Add 2 cups chopped fruit to the milk, sugar, salt, and gelatin mixture. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice, too, to bring out the natural fruit flavor. Cool mixture and proceed as you would for plain vanilla ice cream.

Banana Ice Cream: Mash 3 bananas and beat into chilled mixture with 1 tablespoon lemon juice before adding whipped cream. Proceed from here as for vanilla ice cream.

Chocolate Chip Ice Cream

Chocolate Chip Ice Cream: After adding whipped cream to frozen mixture, fold in 2 ounces chipped semi-sweet chocolate. Pour into trays and freeze.

A basic recipe for ices and sherbets is just as handy as a basic recipe for ice creams. It will adjust itself to changes equally well.

Basic Ice Recipe

⅔ cup sugar
1½ cups water
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon plain gelatin
¼ cup water

Fruit and juices in quantity desired for flavor.

Boil sugar and water 5 minutes and pour over gelatin soaked in cold water. Cool, add fruit and juice, freeze in refrigerator trays until firm. Break into small pieces and beat fluffy. Return to trays and freeze firm.

Amounts of fruit or juice to add to this basic recipe may be altered to your liking but the following amounts will serve as a guide.

Lemon Ice: ⅓ cup lemon juice and grated rind of ½ lemon.
Lime Ice: ⅓ cup lime juice.
Orange Ice: 1 cup orange juice, grated rind of ½ orange, 2 tablespoons lemon juice.
Strawberry Ice: 1 cup crushed strawberries and 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

Sherbets, you know, are ices with milk for a base instead of water. Add fruit and juices in same amounts as for ices. Freeze firm, beat till fluffy, then add 2 unbeaten egg whites. Beat again and when fluffy return to trays to freeze firm. For storing move the cold arrow back to a point just slightly colder than the normal setting for your refrigerator.

Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series — Building Home Happiness — will discuss one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters of constructive advice based on actual past experience and describing solutions arrived at. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. After the entire series has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

Let the Children Help Run the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About a month ago at the children's request we gave up our maid. Barbara, aged 14, and Patsy, seven, felt that they wanted their home to themselves. It was cosier that way, they argued.

They assured me that if we didn't have a maid, they would do most of the work. I smiled at the rashness of this promise; but I asked myself—why not put it to the test?

So we decided to make the experiment; and we worked out a schedule of duties. Each girl quite naturally assumed the responsibility of making her own bed every day and keeping her room tidy. Patsy undertook to keep all waste baskets emptied, get up in the morning and start breakfast, set the table every night, and do part of the ironing. Barbara also promised to iron—and in addition she was to give her room one weekly cleaning, wipe the dishes, help get dinner when she didn't have too much studying to do, and assist with the Saturday cleaning. She also wanted to cook when she had time.

So far the scheme has worked very well. I send out half the laundry, but wash the towels, pillow slips, napkins, and underwear myself. This gives the children a chance to do some plain ironing. A cleaning woman gives us a weekly lift with the cleaning.

Barbara hasn't had a great deal of time for cooking, but I'll say this—if I happen to be late in coming home, she will get out the things for dinner and start them cooking. She is old enough to know how to prepare a simple meal, but until recently we had a maid who preferred cooking to housework, so Barbara never had an opportunity to learn to cook. Small wonder, now, that she is enjoying the new freedom we have in our house.

The best way to make the girls do "extra" things is to find out first what they like to do and let them do it. During a recent vacation, when Barbara had to plan and execute most of a luncheon for some of her friends, she was grumbling at having to sweep the kitchen floor.

"Would you rather make these cookies?" I offered. "I've just started them."

The enthusiasm with which she pounced on the suggestion fairly amazed me. Such an easy way of avoiding what might have been an issue! And as for me, it took me far less time to clean up the kitchen.

The day came when I had to be away at luncheon. This meant that Patsy either had to go out for lunch or come in and get her own. She chose the latter plan. So we devised a secret hiding place for the backdoor key, and I left bread cut for sandwiches and a note telling her what else to get. Naturally I was anxious afterward to find out how she had fared, but I needn't have worried. That night she asked me if I wouldn't please go away the next day, too.

Barbara, who used to be rather irresponsible, has now discovered that if she is supposed to perform a household duty it will not get done unless she does it. I often used to wonder why she was so lacking in any sense of responsibility. I know now that it was because she had everything done for her.

The whole experiment is hardest on me. However, as the children want their home to themselves, and as sharing in the housework is obviously doing them good—this is the way we shall continue. For more than anything else I want my children to enjoy their home. Also I want them to learn how to shoulder responsibility. E. S. P.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Have a Heart, Mr. Secretary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"First—second," creak, gr-r-rind, grate—"third." My left foot slips from the clutch. We buck and hesitate, then start bucking violently again.

"Give her the gas," comes the persistent and unduly calm masculine voice at my side. I'm sure he's repressing something, but I can't stop to bother about him and his feelings with all these strange new things to clutch and press, step-on and watch-out for. Miraculously we stop the rodeo performance and the car glides forward with the graceful ease of a panther—purring. I purr too. "This," I think to myself, "is really driving. What a wonderful feeling. What freedom."

A red light. "Oh, my ears and whiskers," as the White Rabbit remarked to Alice. Now everything has to start all over again.

"First." Off we go.

"Are we going to drive all evening in first?" queries the voice plaintively (a little less patiently, if my ears don't deceive me). "That's right, second." Gurrrrrrr! Zrrrrrpst! "No, not third—second." I try again—go back to good old first. What an unnecessary lot of shifting into first, second, and third gears. The car runs so nicely in first. I try a new tack. Of course I don't know it's a new tack until the car groans, yes positively groans, and we start, after a moment's breathless hesitation, of all things—backward!

"Horrors—that must be reverse," I mutter apologetically as I gather my flustered wits and remember that in all these odd moments I must at all costs keep calm. Down come my feet on clutch and brake—the sure answer to every quandary when learning to drive. My companion all but goes through the dashboard head first.

"The hand brake—the hand brake—there at your left, we're on a hill," he groans. Suddenly we are in that silent spot that they say exists at the heart of every typhoon. Remember? Or would you rather forget it?

Learning to drive after years of watching everybody else do it is exciting enough of itself without having to shift gears so often. So many unexpected things—perfectly familiar but suddenly unfamiliar—like slow-moving people, or reckless kids on bikes, or unpredictable cats, dash, loiter, or precipitate themselves into that narrow strip of land that transforms itself into the silver ribbon of adventure we call a road.

Perhaps you drivers of long standing have forgotten these quaking moments, but they appear to come in "panzer" battalions to the neophyte with only a learner's license in her bag.

But my only real complaint is having to shift gears so often. Sometimes they are at my side, sometimes on the steering wheel, because, you see, while learning I am driving a different car almost every night.

Then one fateful evening I step into one of those brand new 1941 Hydramatics. All I have to do is to step on the gas and the brake. Clutches are a thing of the past. (So is my rear mud-guard, almost, after we shoot ahead). The shift on the wheel comes to rest automatically in neutral when I stop. Stalling the engine? Somehow, it doesn't. All I appear to have to do is guide the car—start and stop. If my training along such lines hadn't been strict, I must surely have said, "I told you as much about shifts!"

And now, with my test just a matter of days, along comes Harold Ickes with his gasless Sundays. Have a heart, Harold! **Susan**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

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The Home Forum

Beauty in Books

A FEW WEEKS AGO the Club of Odd Volumes, the famous organization of booklovers, staged, in their attractive club house on Beacon Hill in Boston, for the first time in history, a public exhibition of volumes designed and produced by a *publishers'* printer. Usually such exhibitions as these have shown the product of *private* presses—sumptuous limited editions printed on handmade paper and bound in full leather, intended for the libraries of book collectors and others financially able to pay the necessary difference in cost in order to secure a beautiful volume of which only a restricted number have been produced. In the current exhibition, which contained about a hundred items, over half represented trade volumes produced by a single designer for over thirty different publishing houses, to be retailed at from one to five dollars a copy.

The exhibit contained sumptuous volumes as well. There was, for instance, a volume printed on parchment, richly illuminated by an Italian artist; there were limited editions running as high as four hundred dollars a volume; but emphasis was particularly given to demonstrate that beauty in design and workmanship *can* be introduced into *low-cost* books. The fact that this exhibition attracted many times as many visitors as any other exhibit the Club has ever sponsored, and an extension of time was necessitated, would seem to indicate that the public possesses a desire, as yet not fully satisfied, to study the physical aspect of volumes within their reach as purchasers—volumes not merely "printed," but volumes actually designed and produced with the same care and thought as may be found in the more expensive editions beyond the people's reach.

* * *

The exhibit demonstrated beyond a doubt that it is quite possible to build low-cost volumes upon the same principles as *de luxe* editions, eliminating the expensive materials but retaining the harmony and consistency that come from designing the book from an architectural standpoint. It adds little to the expense to select a type that properly expresses the thought which the author wishes to convey; or to have the presses touch the letters into the paper in such a way as to become a part of it, without that heavy impression which makes the reverse side appear like an example of Braille; or to find a paper (even made by machine!) soft to the feel and grateful to the eye, on which the page is placed with well-considered margins; or to use illustrations or decorations, if warranted at all, in such a way as to assist the imagination of the reader rather than to divert him from the text; to plan a title page which, like the door to a house, invites the reader to open it and proceed, its type lines carefully balanced with the blank; or to bind (even in cloth!) with trig squares and with design or lettering in keeping with the printing inside.

By way of example, in the exhibit there were two volumes side by side, both on the same subject and both illustrated by famous artists. The first contained in full color the illustrations of the Life of St. Francis, made by the eminent Spanish artist, Subercassaux, with accompanying text printed on handmade paper. The other volume, a little smaller, was Everybody's St. Francis by Maurice Egan, illustrated by the celebrated Boutet de Monvel. These illustrations were printed, some from beautiful monotone plates, and some in full color on a dull surface coated stock. The text was on a high quality machine-made paper.

The first mentioned volume was limited to five hundred copies and sold for twenty-five dollars; the second was a trade edition, with no limit, and sold for two dollars. The materials employed varied, it is true, in cost; but the same careful designing and meticulous execution is shown in both.

I chatted with a little woman who was carefully examining these two volumes, and she expressed an idea which is worth considering: "I wonder," she said, "why it is that some people are willing to pay more and seem to take a greater satisfaction in books which can only be shared by a limited number. When I have a beautiful thing, I love to share it; and, if I can get the same beauty and additional pleasure at a lower cost, that seems to me to be a real achievement."

* * *

Trade books, as they are now issued from the various publishing houses, represent a much higher standard of excellence in design and workmanship than was the case even ten years ago. When I began my own service to the book, fifty years ago, under the friendly eye of John Wilson, at that time the head of the old University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the idea of a printer designing a book was unheard of. In fact, the volumes of the early 1890's showed little in the way of design. That was the period of splendid mechanical excellence, hand typesetting, meticulous proofreading, fine presswork, but with no thought that Printing was the handmaiden of Art.

My first idea that the making of a book was an architectural achievement came when John Wilson invited me one day to sit in at a conference he had with Eugene Field and Francis Wilson, the actor and booklover, with the manuscript of Field's "Second Book of Western Verse" on the table between us. Francis Wilson was underwriting the cost of the manufacturing and he had definite ideas of what he wanted. John Wilson made no suggestions. He jotted down on the manuscript as instructions what Eugene Field and Francis Wilson called for, and the volume appeared in accord with those instructions. It was not a John Wilson book—it was a Francis Wilson-Eugene Field book. The printer supplied nothing but the mechanical execution.

There was a curious coincidence in connection with the manuscript to which I have just referred. Eugene Field was a devoted friend of Horace Fletcher, the well known philosopher and dietician of the 1900's. Horace Fletcher was a close friend of mine. When Eugene Field passed on, he bequeathed his personal library to his friend; and when, some ten years later, Mr. Fletcher passed on, his own library, including Eugene Field's volumes, was bequeathed to me. Included among the Eugene Field volumes was the identical manuscript (now bound in leather) of the "Second Book of Western Verse" which I had seen lying on the table between us at that memorable conference thirty years before!

The reason for this improved standard in trade volumes lies largely in the fact that the buying public has become more intelligently critical in recognizing a well-made book. They have learned, or are learning, that book designing is architectural rather than a hit-or-miss putting together of the various parts. The best definition of the Book Beautiful (and it applies equally to expensive or low-cost volumes) was written by Cobden-Sanderson, of the famous Doves Press in London:

"The Book Beautiful is a composite thing made up of many parts, and may be made beautiful by the beauty of each of its parts—its literary content, its material or materials, its writing or printing, its illumination or illustration, its binding and decoration—of each of its parts in subordination to the whole which collectively they constitute; or it may be made beautiful by the supreme beauty of one or more of its parts, all the other parts subordinating or even effacing themselves for the sake of this one or more, and each in turn being capable of playing this supreme part and each in its own peculiar and characteristic way. On the other hand, each contributory craft may usurp the functions of the rest and of the whole, and growing beautiful beyond all bounds ruin for its own the common cause."

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

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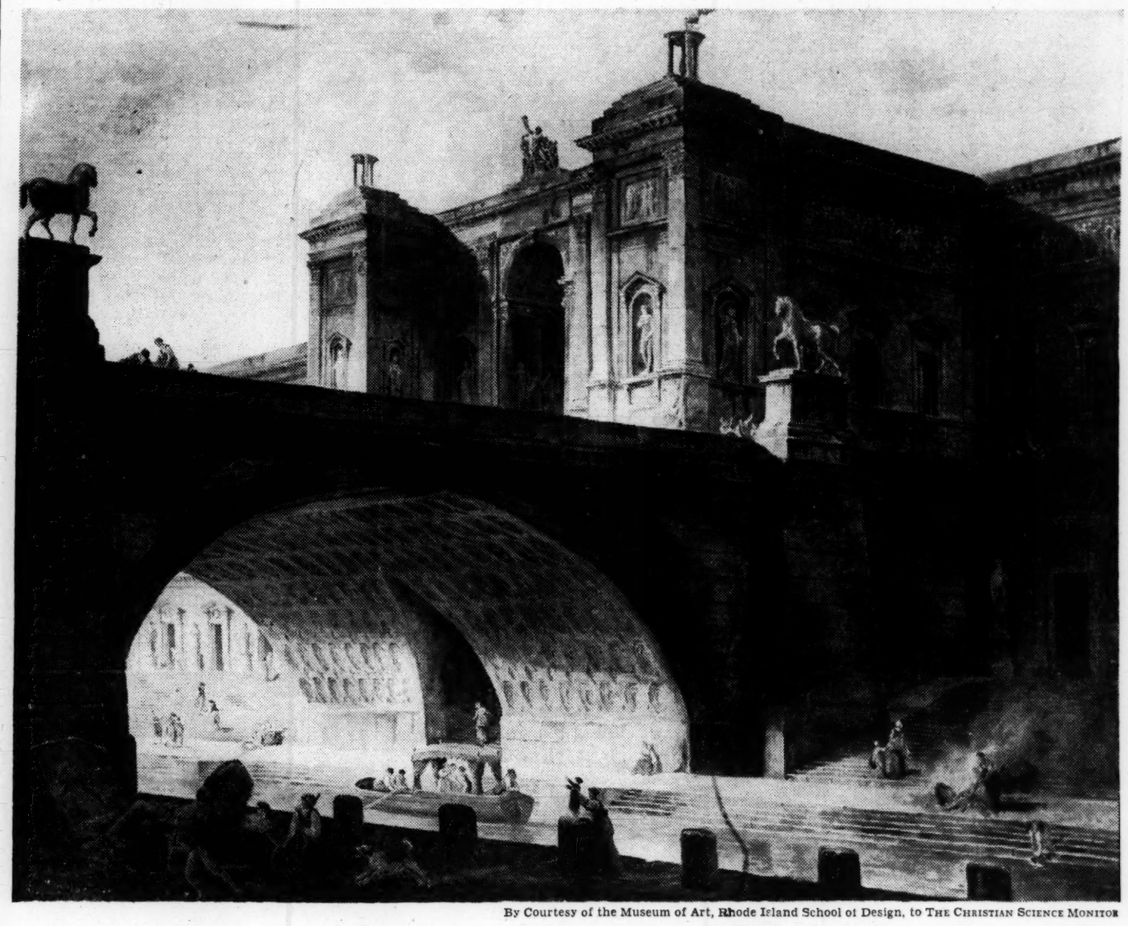

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AN OLD PALACE": *A Painting by Hubert Robert*

HUBERT ROBERT was a French painter of the eighteenth century, a contemporary and friend of Fragonard. When he was twenty-one years old, he went to Rome and spent eleven years in study. There he yielded to the interest of the day, the portrayal of ruins and romantic picturesque scenes. "An Old Palace" is composed from the painter's imagination, for no such building exists. However, the artist was such a splendid draftsman and had such insight into basic architectural requirements, that the structure appears authentic even though it was non-existent.

His paintings, which are large and in the nature of mural decorations, are much in vogue for formal rooms furnished in the eighteenth-century style.

The World's Cornfields Ripen

JULY CAME ON with that breathless, brilliant heat which makes the plains of Kansas and Nebraska the best corn country in the world. It seemed as if we could hear the corn growing in the night; under the stars one caught a faint crackling in the dewy, heavy-odored cornfields where the feathered stalks stood so juicy and green. If all the great plain from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains had been under glass, and the heat regulated by a thermometer, it could not have been better for the yellow tassels that were ripening and fertilizing the silk day by day. The cornfields were far apart in those times, with miles of wild grazing land between. It took a clear, meditative eye like my grandfather's to foresee that they would enlarge and multiply until they would be, . . . the world's cornfields; that their yield would be one of the great economic facts, like the wheat crop of Russia, which underlie all the activities of men, in peace or war. — From "My Antonia," by WILLA CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Mother England

I

There was a rover from a western shore,
England! whose eyes the sudden tears did drown,
Beholding the white cliff and sunny down
Of thy good realm, beyond the seas' uproar.
I, for a moment, dreamed that, long before,
I had beheld them thus, when, with the frown
Of sovereignty, the victor's palm and crown
Thou from the tilting-field of nations bore.
Thy prowess and thy glory dazzled first;
But when in fields I saw the tender flame
Of primroses, and full-fleeced lambs at play,
Meseemed I at thy breast, like these, was nursed;
Then mother — Mother England! — home I came,
Like one who hath been all too long away!

II

As nestling at thy feet in peace I lay,
A thought awoke and restless stirred in me:
"My land and congeners are beyond the sea,
Theirs is the morning and the evening day.
Wilt thou give ear while this of them I say:
'Haughty art thou, and they are bold and free,
As well befits who have descent from thee,
And who have trodden brave the forlorn way.
Children of thine, but grown to strong estate;
Nor scorn from thee would they be slow to pay,
Nor check from thee submissly would they bear;
Yet, Mother England! yet their hearts are great,
And if for thee should dawn some darkest day,
At cry of thine, how proudly would they dare!' "

—EDITH MATILDA THOMAS

Shakespeare on a Showboat

THE CONJUNCTION OF British actors and the frontier is romantically illustrated in the showboat of the Chapman family. William Chapman, Senior, had played in Covent Garden with Mrs. Siddons. With his family of three sons and two daughters, he had come to New York about 1827 and had played Iago at the Bowery in 1828. Thence they had apparently drifted westward. They turn up most picturesquely in Ludlow's reminiscences in the year 1831 or '32. Ludlow recalls the day when he saw head up the Cincinnati river-front "a large flatboat, with a rude kind of house built upon it." It had a "ridge roof" and a flagpole on which was bravely flying a pennant with the word "Theatre" upon it. This was the famous floating theatre of the Chapmans. It plied between Cincinnati and New Orleans, stopping "at every town or village on the banks" where there was a prospect of "sufficient audience."

The showboat was beautifully adapted to the chances and changes of a frontier world. It utilized the great river; it reached the tiniest settlements; it was movable; and when any trouble or opposition scented the air, the Chapmans had only to loose the hawsers and drift away into safety. No wonder they were able soon to substitute for the flatboat a steamboat "fitted up very comfortably after the fashion of a theatre." Although the Chapman family were all born on British soil and trained in the British acting tradition, they floated on the North American rivers, and among the most uniquely American social setting. Shakespeare was the staple of these British actors. . . .

The late Ashley Thorndike, gifted American Shakespearean scholar, in an address on "Shakespeare in America" before the British Academy in London, in 1927, was impressed with the romantic juxtaposition of Shakespeare and the raw setting of the new American world. "An extraordinary chronicle," he said, "might be gathered of the various and peculiar conditions under which Othello was wooed and Hamlet soliloquized upon the American scene." The British Chapmans on their Mississippi flatboat, probably playing Shakespeare along with dancing, singing, and acting in blackface, are surely a picturesque part of this "extraordinary chronicle."—From "Shakespeare in America," by ESTHER CLOUDMAN DUNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Divine Assurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY defines "assurance," in part, as "firmness of mind; steadiness; intrepidity; courage; confidence." How greatly mankind needs spiritual assurance! Is it possible of attainment? If so, whence and how may it be obtained? If the assurance of good, of a supreme power, has been gained by even one individual, does not this fact give promise of the possibility that everyone can gain the true concept of spiritual supremacy?

Christ Jesus maintained divine assurance throughout his ministry. Among others who have emulated the Master's example was the Apostle Paul. As recorded in the Acts of the Apostles (8:1, 3), Saul, who had consented to the stoning of Stephen, "made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison." Later, through the illumination of the Christ, Truth, realizing the wrong that he had done, just as assiduously as he had let himself be a tool for evil designs Paul became an advocate for the supremacy and infinite power of God, divine Love, as revealed and exemplified by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

The practicality of Paul's divine assurance is shown in the incident recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Acts, in which Paul and Silas, being persecuted and lashed with many stripes, were thrust into the inner prison, their feet made fast in stocks. Did they indulge self-pity, fear, revenge? No, they made of their plight an opportunity to realize their divine right to peace and safety. At midnight they "prayed, and sang praises unto God" (Acts 16:25). What perfect assurance they had gained from their obedience to God through following Christ Jesus' example! Their experience recalls a message expressed in these comforting words (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 99):

"His tender love and watchful care
Shall free thee from the fowler's snare,
From every harm and pestilence."

Quickly or slowly, dangers and disasters are overcome for each one proportionately as he follows Christ Jesus' example of perfect assurance that God, divine Love, is present to give peace and protection. Thus it was with Paul and Silas. An earthquake opened the prison doors, and their bonds were loosed. They were then tenderly cared for, and through their Christian influence the keeper of the prison believed "in God with all his house."

In the world of today, Mary Baker Eddy filled her own and also humanity's need for more assurance of God's love, for the certainty of His ever-present protection, and for the recognition of our God-given ability to receive divine ideas from Him. For three years after her own instantaneous healing through spiritual illumination, Mrs. Eddy searched the Bible for definite assurance regarding her discovery of the divine Principle underlying Jesus' healing work. Her search was rewarded. Her spiritual assurance increased until it was constant, consistent, and serenely joyful. With assurance gained from experience she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow; it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

With equal assurance, Mrs. Eddy uncovered the errors of the human mind by explaining that belief in matter, in sickness and sin, is unknown to God and spiritual man. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 545), "Truth has but one reply to all error,—to sin, sickness, and death: 'Dust [nothingness] thou art, and unto dust [nothingness] shalt thou return.' "

From the secure foundation of the ever-present, protecting power of God, can be built up a firm assurance that will enable one to face serenely every circumstance and prove the unreality of error. Sinful thoughts, sickness, poverty, death, grief, resentment, should be seen as error, and denied admittance into our consciousness. Then gratitude to God for man's unity with Him, and a patient, rejoicing waiting until His guiding ideas are received, will open the way for a steady increase of assurance until one learns that God's plan for His children is dominion, the consciousness of the allness of good. Thus with an assurance that cannot be shaken, one willingly and consistently works to realize the presence of good in his experience. Following Christ Jesus' example surely makes possible of fulfillment his promise (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Boskie zapewnienie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

DYKCJONARZ TŁOMACZY słowo „zapewnienie" jako „stałość umysłu; pewność; nieustraszoność; odwaga; zaufanie." Jak bardzo ludzkość potrzebuje dziś zapewnienia duchowego! Lecz czyż możebnym jest osiągnięcie pewności duchowej? Jeśli tak, to skąd i jak ją można zaczerpać? Jeśli choć jedna osoba osiągnęła zapewnienie dobra, czyż nie daje to nam nadzieji że my wszyscy mamy możność zdobycia prawdziwego pojęcia duchowej przewagi?

Chrystus Jezus utrzymywał zapewnienie boskie poprzez cały swój okres nauczania. Między tymi którzy naśladowali Mistrza był Apostoł Paweł. W Dziejach Apostolskich jest zapisane jak to (8:1, 3) Szaweł, który to zezwolił na ukamienowanie Stefana, „srożył się na kościół, i wchodząc do ich domów pojmał mężczyzn i kobiet, i wrzucił ich do więzienia." Później, przez oświetlenie Chrystusa, Prawdy, zrozumiał jaką krzywdę wyrządzał i z tą samą pilnością z jaką pełnił służbę narzędzia zła, począł bronić i wyznawać wyższość i nieskończoność siły Bożej, boskiej Miłości którą objawiał Wskaziciel-drogi, Chrystus Jezus.

Praktyczna wartość Pawła zapewnienia boskiego jest wskazana w zaiściu opisanym w 16tym rozdziale Dzieji Apostolskich, w którym to Paweł i Syla będący siekani rózgami i prześladowani, zostali wrzuceni do więzienia, a nogi ich zamknięto w kłodę więzienną. Czy wtedy pogrążyli się w uczuciach pragnienia zemsty, w bojaźni czy ubolewaniu? Nie, oni ze swego położenia stworzyli sposobność zrealizowania ich boskiego prawa do spokoju i bezpieczeństwa. O północy „modląc się chwalili Boga" (Dz. Ap. 16:25). Jakąż doskonałą pewność dało im ich posłuszeństwo Bogu przez naśladowanie przykładu Chrystusa Jezusa! Ich przejście przypomina myśl wyrażoną w tych pocieszających słowach (Christian Science Hymnal, no. 99):

„Jego czuła miłość i czujna opieka
Uwolni cię ze sideł ptasznika,
Od wszelkiego zła i zarazy."

Szybko lub powoli, niebezpieczeństwa i klęski zostają pokonywanemi dla nas, a zawsze w miarę z tem, jak naśladujemy przykład Chrystusa Jezusa doskonałej pewności że Bóg, boska Miłość, jest stale obecny by udzielać spokój i obronę. Tak też było z Pawłem i Sylą. Trzęsienie ziemi otwarło bramy więzienne, i rozwiązały się ich pęta. Wtedy zajęto się ich potrzebami i dzięki ich chrześcijańskiemu wpływowi dozorca więzienia „uwierzył w Boga z całym domem swoim."

W świecie teraźniejszym, Mary Baker Eddy zapełniła swoją własną i ludzkości potrzebę większej pewności miłości bożej, potrzeby zapewnienia o Jego wszech-obecnej opiece, i uznania naszej przez Boga danej zdolności przyjmowania boskich ideji od Boga. Przez trzy całe lata po swym natychmiastowym uleczeniu przez duchowe oświecenie, Mrs. Eddy przeszukiwała Pismo Św. w poszukiwaniu wyraźnego zapewnienia odnośnie jej odkrycia boskiej Zasady jako podłoża licznych uleczeń Jezusa. Jej poszukiwania były wreszcie wynagrodzone, gdyż jej duchowa pewność wzrosła tak aż się stała pewną i spokojnie pogodną. Z tą pewnością którą wyniosła ze swego doświadczenia tak pisze w "Miscellaneous Writings" (Pismach Różnych, str. 307): „Bóg daje wam Jego duchowe ideje, a one zkoleji dają wam codzienne zasiłki. Nie pytaj nigdy o jutro: wystarcza to że boska Miłość jest zawsze-obecną pomocą; i jeśli poczekasz, bez powątpienia, mieć będziesz wszystko, cokolwiek jest ci potrzebne każdego momentu. Co za wspaniałe dziedzictwo dane jest nam przez zrozumienie wszechobecnej Miłości! Więcej pytać nie możemy: więcej nie chcemy: więcej mieć nie możemy. To słodkie zapewnienie jest uspokojeniem wszystkich ludzkich bojaźni, cierpieniu wszelakiemu."

Z równą pewnością, Mrs. Eddy wykryła błędy ludzkiego umysłu przez wyjaśnienie że wiara w materję, w chorobę i grzech jest nieznana Bogu i duchowemu człowiekowi. W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.), pisze (str. 545), „Prawda ma tylko jedna odpowiedź na wszelką błędność w postaci grzechu, chorób i śmierci: ‚Prochem [nicością] jesteś, i w proch [nicość]się obrócisz.' "

Z pewnej podstawy wszechobecnej, ochraniającej siły Boga może być zbudowana niezachwiana pewność która umożliwi nam pogodnie stanąć przed jakąkolwiek okolicznością i dowieść o nieprawdziwości błędu. Grzeszne myśli, choroby, ubóstwo, śmierć, boleść i chęć pomszczenia należy uważać jako błędami i odmówić im dojścia do naszej świadomości. Wtedy wdzięczność Bogu za człowieka jedność z Nim, i cierpliwe, radosne czekanie aż otrzymamy Jego przewodnicze ideje, otworza drogę stałemu wzrostowi pewności aż nauczymy się że planem Boga dla Jego dzieci jest panowanie i świadomość całkowitości dobra. Tak oto z nienaruszalną pewnością, dobrowolnie, chętnie i stale pracujemy nad zrealizowaniem obecności dobra w naszych doświadczeniach. Pójście za przykładem Chrystusa Jezusa niewątpliwie umożliwia sprawdzenie jego obietnicy (Łukasz 10:19), „Oto, daje wam siłę chodzenia po wężach i gadach, i po wszystkich mocach wroga; a nic was uszkodzić nie zdoła."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As One Beholden

With beauty vitalized for me,
Now lucent with a clearer shine
Be asters' autumn quality
And bright hills, steadfast in a line.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

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Intimate Message: Washington

Sumner Welles Addresses the German People . . . . . By Joseph C. Harrison

A new obstacle to German plans for world domination has arisen and Berlin has been quick to recognize it. It is the urgent plea of Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles for a union of free peoples to insure a just post-war order for all nations. Already Berlin, concerned by any attempt to turn men's thoughts toward peace and justice and away from hatred and exploitation, is charging that the Acting Secretary is attempting to drive a wedge between the German people and Adolf Hitler.

Whatever may have been behind Mr. Welles' plea, and there were undoubtedly several reasons for it at this time, Berlin's reaction is proof that Dr. Goebbels and his propagandists realize that here is a type of allied argument that may be very difficult to combat. The significance of the Berlin statement is measurably increased by its attempt to draw a comparison between the Welles plea and the 14 points advanced by President Woodrow Wilson during the World War as the basis for a just and lasting peace. Many Nazis, short-circuiting historical fact, have contended that the German people were "seduced" by Wilson's platform and their will to resistance thereby weakened.

Leaving aside the unquestioned necessity of preparing today for the peace of tomorrow, an effort on the part of all democratic peoples to initiate "some adequate instrumentality" for the establishment of security and equal opportunity after the war should have an important effect on the outcome of hostilities. At least five important results might be expected.

Some Expected Results

1. It would strengthen the conviction in both free and occupied territory that Britain and its allies are fighting for the preservation of freedom and democracy.
2. It would aid in undermining the position of the Nazi regime in Germany through counteracting, at least in part, the fear of the German people that a British victory would result in the dismemberment of Germany and in drastic punishment of its inhabitants.
3. It would give strength and determination to the British and allied opponents of Hitlerism, giving visible expression to the ideals they are fighting for.
4. It would encourage the population of the conquered countries to maintain their national entity and to sabotage the Nazi war effort at every point, through the hope of national resurrection.
5. It would re-emphasize to British Tories and American isolationists that the United States is extending its aid in the interest of all humanity. And it might come as a pledge that the United States is determined to participate fully in post-war international developments in an effort to avoid the mistakes of the recent post-war period.

Officials here believe that it is impossible to overestimate the effect which definite steps to form such a union of free men, dedicated to justice and equality, might have on the German people, particularly if it becomes apparent that victory is still beyond their grasp. It is pointed out that the Nazi regime owes much of its success to a skillful use of propaganda and that propaganda of a better sort can be even more effective.

Berlin Gave Itself Away

The speed with which Berlin hastened to ridicule Mr. Welles' appeal is taken as proof that the German Government is well aware that there are certain foes whom the Luftwaffe and the Reichswehr are unable to touch. Just as the promises of Hitler brought him to power; so can the promises of free men tumble him from that power.

There is no evidence here that Mr. Welles' address was the start of any official campaign on the part of the United States Government to put his suggestions into effect. It is doubtful, however, if they would have been made had not such a post-war union or league already received the attention of President Roosevelt and his White House and State Department advisers.

President Roosevelt is known to favor an international organization sufficiently strong and well organized not only to maintain peace but to make the favorable economic atmosphere in which peace maintains itself. That the British Government is not opposed to such a development is seen in the offer of Prime Minister Churchill, made to France just before the latter's fall, for an amalgamation of the British and French Empires. In addition, London has frequently hinted that closer ties with the United States would be welcomed in Britain both now and after the war.

Just as the British "V for Victory" campaign may galvanize Europe into increased opposition to Nazism, so might a convincing promise of a free and equitable post-war order cause the German people to reconsider their support of mad plans for world conquest.

The Country Speaks: California

Strike Extraordinary . . . . . By Rodney L. Brink

San Franciscans, accustomed to strange manifestations in the field of labor relations, are now experiencing one which gives them a feeling much as Alice must have had when she saw only the cat's smile, but no cat. A dispute between unionized culinary workers and unionized culinary employers has closed something more than 60 busy downtown eating places. The problem of where to rush to at noon is growing acute.

A typical San Franciscan—typical perhaps because he lives across the Golden Gate in Sausalito and takes an occasional toasted breakfast muffin in a dairy lunch place near the western end of the Oakland-Bay Bridge—has had a close-up view of one busy segment of the front line from the start, and finds it all a little bewildering.

Seated in his favorite dairy lunch, he looks across the corner to another erstwhile busy restaurant, sees it closed, with a black and white sign in the window. And—this is where part of the puzzlement comes in—up and down in front of that closed restaurant, the door of which has been locked tightly for several days, marches a neat young man carrying a banner with this strange device: "We protest a 25 per cent cut in our wages."

Battle of Signs

The black and white sign on the locked glass door says: "To our patrons: We are closed today because of refusal by officials of the Culinary Unions to bargain collectively for an agreement covering wages, hours, and working conditions of our employees, all of whom are union members. We regret that we are temporarily unable to serve you.

"Associated with more than 100 other restaurants in San Francisco, we have presented a contract to officials of the Culinary Unions which provides for no cut in wages, grants vacations with pay and other working conditions equal to or better than any in the United States. The Union officials flatly refused to even discuss such an agreement.

"We ask only the same rights to bargain collectively that these Unions demand and enjoy with other groups. What is fair for them is fair for us."

The marching young man passes out handbills which say:

"This is not a strike.

"The Employers have no dispute with the Unions. They were paying the Union scale of wages under Union conditions.

"We, the employees, were satisfied.

"Our Unions already have several hundred contracts signed with our Employers and other Employers throughout the city. Our Unions are ready to sign the same contracts with these Employers. . . ."

Strike Background

The leaflet, continuing, says that the Employers' Council, which has engineered many master contracts between unionized and employing groups in San Francisco, and which is credited near and far with having produced a stable relationship in a field where one for long was lacking, "persuaded" employers in this case to "post notices that our wages were to be cut 25 per cent and our hours increased."

The closing of restaurants and cafes began when, one morning, many employees reporting for work were told that their pay had been cut one-fourth and that a six-day week instead of a five-day week was in effect.

Twenty-six eating places were closed the first day as all employees declined to go to work. The number rose to 60 one week later.

There are still many eating places, especially tea rooms and dairy lunch places, open for business. These have contracts which carry over this period. Tables and stools are at a premium in these at the lunch hour. Sometimes customers line up two or three deep behind counter stools. Cafeterias swarm with customers. Here and there, like oases, an occasional restaurant is running full blast, and not a marcher in sight. Around the corner a sign-carrying picket will be marching solemnly in front of a similar business place into which no person is going, from which none is departing, the door of which is locked.

The latest communiqué from the headquarters of the Employers says, almost plaintively: "We suggest that both parties follow the normal method of collective bargaining wherein an equal opportunity is given to both . . ." and so forth.

That seems to be the major point of contention: Collective bargaining rights for employers. A Federal conciliator is only "mildly optimistic."

At this juncture even the cat's smile disappears. If things go on, the typical San Franciscan will have to carry sandwiches to work.

To Change the Subject:

Job—Noun, Sing., Neut. Gen. . . . . By Pearl Strachan

It all took place, as far as I can make out, without a protest. The women, without a murmur, gave up their jobs.

I had not thought much about it until I saw all the local bakery men on strike. It will be recalled, of course, that the Pharaoh whose dream Joseph interpreted had a man for head baker; but the American household until recently ate bread that was baked at home, by women.

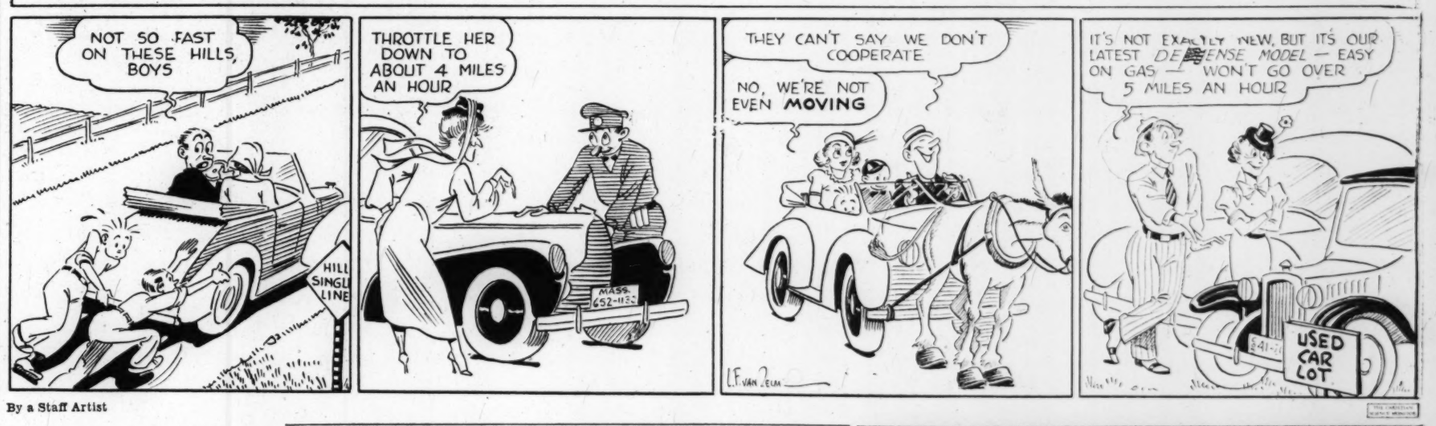
During the past decade bread making has moved largely into the factory. A census of a few years ago numbered more than 160,000 bakery workers in some 18,000 factories in the United States. Judging from a bakery I visited recently, I should say the majority of those 160,000 were men, for in that plant men mixed the dough, kneaded it, and baked it, by machinery, and women did only the wrapping, at the end. About 60,000 loaves of bread moved along the conveyor belts to the delivery trucks each day from that one place, with scarcely a touch of a female hand.

Confectionery is another thing that has hopped right out of the home kettle into the commercial plant. Since the days when "Hepzibah Pyncheon" sold Gibraltars from a pickle jar in "The House of Seven Gables," factories have sprung up all over the United States, producing more than a million tons of candy in a year. In such factories I have noticed men do the mixing and the cooking and such expert jobs as pulling hard candy with stripes in it, while women do the gentler, daintier tasks such as dipping chocolates and sorting them into fancy boxes.

Canning fruit, making jams and preserves, and producing butter and cheese no longer count as the woman's contribution to industry. They also furnish plenty of work for men. The colonial woman spun the flax and the yarn, wove the cloth and dyed it with colors she had herself extracted from berries and leaves. Spinners, weavers and finishers in the textile mills today include plenty of men as well as women.

Once in a while some thoughtless person says that men are unemployed because women have taken their jobs away from them. Rather silly, isn't it? Jobs haven't a sex anymore, have they?

Motorist's Foot Is Key to U. S. Gasoline Economy


NEWS ITEM- WASHINGTON- SECRETARY ICKES URGES MOTORISTS TO DRIVE SLOWLY AND SAVE GAS.
NOT SO FAST ON THESE HILLS, BOYS
THROTTLE HER DOWN TO ABOUT 4 MILES AN HOUR
THEY CAN'T SAY WE DON'T COOPERATE
NO, WE'RE NOT EVEN MOVING
IT'S NOT EXACTLY NEW, BUT IT'S OUR LATEST DEFENSE MODEL — EASY ON GAS — WON'T GO OVER 5 MILES AN HOUR
USED CAR LOT

By a Staff Artist

Conservation program a timely study in habits of 40,000,000 drivers; AAA gives advice.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorists think of the emergency gasoline conservation program as a hardship.

It is, in fact, a lesson in sound economy.

This is the verdict of the American Automobile Association, official spokesman for more than 1,000,000 drivers.

The Association is not trying to meet the present-day emergency with arguments concocted overnight. For 40 years it has been engaged in studies intended to prove that wasteful driving habits are taking millions of dollars annually out of the pockets of the Nation's more than 40,000,000 licensed operators.

"Uh . . . uh . . . watch that accelerator . . . ease up on those speeds . . . keep the car properly adjusted . . . let the other fellow throw away his gasoline dollar on jack rabbit getaways and neck-jerking stops" . . . that is the advice the Association has been projecting into motor circles for years.

And to this money-saving plea of motor groups, State agencies have added the safety angle, for such things as tires, for instance, not only wear out faster at high speeds, but they project the blow-out hazard into the daily motoring of 36,000,000 car owners.

Meet the Patriot

Now comes Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to glorify the safe and economical driver with the title of "patriot." For the Nation is asking voluntary reductions of 20 to 35 per cent in its gas consumption . . . or else. The "or else" is assumed to imply either rationing, gasless Sundays, or drastic Government regulation of all gas sales. And if anything can convert the gasoline glutton into a member of good standing in the fraternity of safe, sensible, money-saving, car-conserving drivers . . . it is the urge to do something for his country in its hour of need.

The glutton for gas consumption which the Association hopes to reach and reach quickly "or else" is he who tramps upon the accelerator, generating more power than the car engine can use; he with a passion for using second gear which burns up 50 per cent more fuel than high gear; and he with the futile complex for beating all comers to the getaway at traffic signals.

The gas burner picks up on hills where slow, steady speeds mean smooth, economical operation. He handles the choke like a bicycle pump with no thought for the technical point that over-choking the engine can consume more gas in starting than would ordinarily be used in a mile of top-gear driving.

Elementary Fact

The basic rule the Association is trying to get across to motorists is that physical things are hard to move. The bigger they are, the more stubborn they become. And the harder they are to stop. Hence, to hurry them takes extra power or gasoline. So the mark of the unpatriotic will fall upon the driver who henceforth goes roaring off in first gear, then into second and high with the throttle wide open. He is wasting gasoline needed to keep Hitler away from America.

But why spend money for power that is never used by the engine? The Association has posed that question for years. And with Mr. Ickes waving a United States flag and warning against possible serious curtailments in gas sales unless motorists voluntarily watch their gas tanks, there will be greater response to conservation from the driver who jams the accelerator down to the floor-boards, forcing potential energy into the cylinders that must either be blown out of the exhaust or released from the engine in the form of heat.

Likewise, quick stops force gasoline into the cylinders which cannot be converted into power. The driver who henceforth tries to emulate Sir Malcolm Campbell will not only be considered a menace to highway safety and an extravagant spender . . . he will now be looked upon by fellow motorists as a potential ally of the dictators.

What Mr. Ickes Means . . .

United States Bureau tests show the following:

20 miles per hour speed	18.9 miles per gallon used
30 " " " "	18 " " " "
40 " " " "	16.4 " " " "
50 " " " "	14.6 " " " "
60 " " " "	12.6 " " " "
70 " " " "	10.6 " " " "
80 " " " "	8.6 " " " "

Sir Malcolm Campbell's world-record run:
272 " " " " ½ " " " "

70 Versus 30

The car traveling 70 miles an hour consumes gasoline at twice the rate of the car covering 30 miles an hour. Whereas the motorist going 30 miles an hour might average 19.9 miles to the gasoline gallon, Sir Malcolm made only one-half a mile to the gallon in setting a previous world record of 272 miles an hour.

The patriotic driver will use first gear only to get his car rolling. Then he will shift into second quickly and into high at 20 miles an hour. By following this rule, the Association declared that jack rabbit getaways would be automatically abolished.

Other points of interest to the patriotic, safe and economical car operator are these:

Letting the motor idle for long periods is hard on consumption and wasteful on pocketbooks. Underinflated tires mean a harder drag on the wheels and more gas for the engine. Faulty spark plugs can waste up to 10 per cent of the fuel. Overheated engines steal power from the gasoline. A carefully checked car-cooling system is a symbol of patriotism in these times.

Every car has a speed at which it functions most smoothly and economically. Any driver with a feel of his car can locate that speed and find the key to maximum economy. It won't be over 45 miles an hour.

Place in the Sun

Parking in the sun evaporates the gas faster than the average driver thinks. And filling the tank to the top may mean the spilling of dollars and fuel for the planes of Britain.

Trying to force the car into high speeds before it has been adequately warmed up is like asking a baseball pitcher to throw his best curves with a cold arm. The patriotic driver, according to the Association, will drive with his head and not his foot.

But that is not all the national motor group advises for the war against wastefulness intended to discount any threats of hardship through gasoline conservation. The statistics show that out of 22,000,000,000 gallons consumed in a year . . . 3,240,000,000, or 14.7 per cent, constitute "sheer carelessness" or neglect in keeping motors up to standard efficiency.

"If to this substantial saving possible through attention to the condition of the car itself," the Association stated, "is added the saving possible through improved driving practices, it can be seen that conservation of 20 to 30 per cent of the Nation's gas consumption is a matter of improving habits rather than restricting operation of cars."

Voluntary Action

It was largely the factual evidence of potential gas savings through voluntary action gathered by the Association that caused Mr. Ickes to withdraw his early threats of gasless Sundays. The Secretary was willing to give motorists a chance to prove themselves patriotic.

The Association's findings are the results of actual tests made in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Standards. Car corrections had to do chiefly with cleaning and adjusting carburetors, cleaning fuel pumps, checking and adjusting ignition systems, and timing, checking wheel alignments, brake clearances, and tire pressure.

The tests were said to provide a striking commentary upon the waste and friction of "our national economy" and the lavish habits of a democratic people. Had every car owner used 14.7 per cent less gasoline in 1940 (which does not mean a curtailment of mileage under the adjustment program), the Association stated that each owner would have saved $20 for his own pocket, or a composite saving for the Nation of $651,000,000. This would have been enough to buy gasoline for 60,000,000,000 additional miles.

Plans are also proposed for adopting a "good neighbor" policy whereby three to six intown office workers living in the same neighborhoods might team together and ride to and from work in one automobile rather than three to six. And the patriotic car owner, according to the motor group, will use his car less for random driving, finding relaxation in pursuits that will not interfere with the Nation's emergency task of girding itself against the threat of European aggression.

© Harris & Ewing

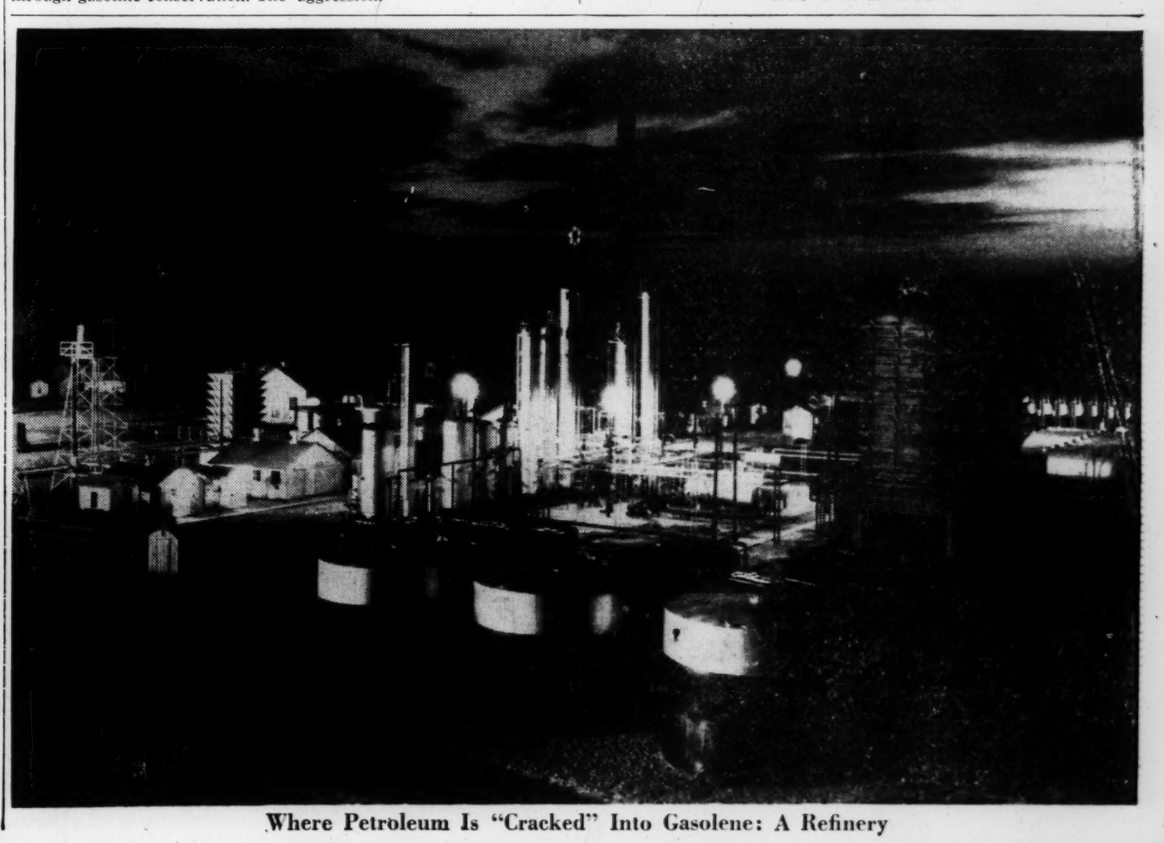
Mr. Ickes: "I Don't Want to Ration Gas."

© Harris & Ewing

"I Prefer the Voluntary Plan."

Wide World

"But Will It Work?"



Where Petroleum Is "Cracked" Into Gasolene: A Refinery

Bob Feller Pitches at Fenway Tomorrow—Four-Ball Play at The Country Club

Tabor in Hitting Streak As Cleveland Club Opens

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This being a season of streaks, it might be timely to mention that Jim Tabor had hit safely in six straight games as the Red Sox and Lefty Grove faced the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park this afternoon. Unlike Joe Di Maggio's, the Tabor streak will not go down in history. At least, not yet. But the continuation of it was the big noise as the locals took two out of three from the White Sox and tightened their grip on third place in the American League.

In fact, only five games separated the Red Sox and Indians as the three-date set got under way today. Favored with 15 more home contests before going on another road trip, Joe Cronin may be in second place before Tom Yawkey can buy another automobile.

Four-Run Homer

Looking beneath the peak of his cap at Chicago pitching, Jim Tabor hit his 21st and 22nd doubles, his 10th and 11th homers, a single and batted across 11 runs. In the series final, to assist Mickey Harris in his fourth victory, Jim drove in six markers, four of them in the fifth inning with a bases-full homer. Exactly a month ago he had done the same thing against Cleveland.

With 71 runs produced for the season, Tabor early today paced the Red Sox in that paramount department. He was five up on Jimmy Foxx and six ahead of Ted Williams. However, he still was a distance behind the league leader, Joe Di Maggio, who had 84. In back of Joe were Charley Keller with 83 and Rudy York with 75. Tabor will first concentrate on catching York.

Feller Tomorrow

Two days in a row Boston can see two of the greatest pitchers of modern baseball. Lefty Grove was trying for his 300th victory today and Bob Feller, the Cleveland youngster, will go after his 102nd tomorrow—and his 20th of the year. Feller made an attempt at No. 20 in Yankee Stadium last Tuesday but was beaten by Atley Donald.

The Cleveland star is a long way from 300, but unless world conditions interfere he will get there before he hangs up his glove. He is well ahead of Grove's early schedule. At the tender age of 22 Feller has passed the 100 mark. At that milestone Grove was not even in the big leagues, but was schooling at Baltimore. In 1,314 innings young Bob has fanned 1,144 batters, as against 733 bases on balls. His record against Boston is 12 wins and six losses.

May Reach 35

When Feller's local draft board recently announced that he would not be called before the end of the season, everybody in baseball cheered. After such a sensational start, it would be a tough break if the boy were not given a chance to complete the full schedule. With all of August and September remaining, he may go as high as 35 in the win column. However, it would seem that only regular season glory is within his grasp in '41. The Indians this morning were 10 full games behind the flying Yankees. Cleveland might as well forget the approaching World Series.

An interesting rumor involving Lefty Grove is circulated in low tones. Although the southpaw will not talk about it, one of his team mates said yesterday it would not be surprising if the veteran "tears up his uniform and goes home" after bagging No. 300. However, this seems unlikely in view of the fight the Red Sox are making to stay in the first division. It may be, though, that this is Lefty's final season. Baseball has been good to him financially.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves play tonight at St. Louis . . . Babe Dahlgren beat them in the series final at Chicago . . . It was his 14th homer and only hit in the series . . . The Red Sox have taken 11 out of 16 from the White Sox . . . Max West hit .583 in the three games with the Cubs . . . Charley Wagner has challenged Ted Williams to a 100-yard race . . . Wagner will win . . . No one works harder in pre-game drills than Pete Fox, who intends to be in shape when Cronin needs him . . .

The Pirates have won nine of their last 10 starts against the Phillies.

Anderson Leads For Brilliancy Prize in Chess

ST. LOUIS, July 25 (AP)—Fred T. Anderson of St. Louis became the leading candidate for the Stephens Brilliancy Prize today with his 17-move victory over Weaver Adams, Dedham, Mass., in the National open chess tournament.

Anderson's attack left the New England champion helpless. It established a record in the tourney for abrupt games.

However, the St. Louisian lost his next match last night to Herman Steiner of Los Angeles. Steiner, who is in second place in the tournament, previously had defeated George Sturgis of Boston.

Reuben Fine of New York kept a firm hold on first place with triumphs over Dr. W. B. Schmidt of Detroit and Erich Marchand of St. Louis.

Marchand balanced his defeat with a win from Joseph Rauch of Montreal, and gained a third-place tie with Anderson and Adams.

The latter recovered from his early defeat to trim L. Walter Stephens of New York.

Shields Pilots Boat to Victory

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Whipped along by a steady 12-knot breeze, 227 craft competed yesterday as the Larchmont Yacht Club race week series entered its second half.

Cornelius Shields piloted his sleek boat, Aileen, to victory in the international class 11-mile event in 4:16:17, and Hoyt Perry's Carolina covered the nine-mile course in the championship division in the best time—4:08:22. Alfred de Marigny, piloting Concubine, came home first in the star class nine-mile event in 4:37:34.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	2	1	0	0	8	0	0
Finney rf	5	0	1	2	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
L. Newsome ss	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0
Spence lf	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	0	0	6	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	2	6	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pytlak c	4	2	3	5	6	0	0
Harris p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	11	10	17	27	3	0
CHICAGO							
Knickerbocker 2b	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Webb 2b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Kuhel 1b	2	0	1	2	8	0	0
Wright rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hong lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chapman cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kennedy 3b	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Turner c	4	0	1	1	8	1	1
Dietrich p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Haynes p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Kreevich	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	10	24	10	3

*Batted for Haynes in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	1	—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Webb, Tabor 6, Finney 3, Pytlak. Two base hits, Knickerbocker, Kuhel, Pytlak 2, Tabor, Finney. Three-base hit, Kreevich. Home run, Tabor. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Harris 2, Cronin. Left on bases, Chicago 10, Boston 9. Base on balls by Dietrich 6, by Haynes 3, by Harris 5. Struck out, by Dietrich 2, by Haynes 6, by Harris 6. Hits, off Dietrich 7 in 4⅓ innings; off Haynes 3 in 2⅔ innings. Wild pitch, Dietrich. Passed ball, Turner. Losing pitcher, Dietrich. Time, 2:20. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan, Quinn. Attendance, 2,600.

Braves

Yesterday

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Galan cf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Dallessandro lf	4	1	1	2	3	1	0
Nicholson rf	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	1	1	4	10	0	0
McCullough c	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Stringer 2b	3	1	1	1	3	4	1
Sturgeon ss	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Passeau p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressnell p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
*George	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mooty p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	29	5	8	14	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	1	3	4	7	0	0
Waner lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	2	2	2	0	1	0
West cf	3	0	3	4	2	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Berres c	1	0	1	1	4	0	0
†Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Cooney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	11	13	24	11	1

*Batted for Pressnell in fourth. †Batted for Berres in ninth. ‡Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	—	5
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Rune batted in, Waner, Sisti, West, Miller, Dallessandro, Nicholson, Dahlgren. Two-base hits, Hassett, West, Dallessandro, Nicholson, McCullough. Home run, Dahlgren. Sacrifice, Hack. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Hassett; Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Stringer, Sturgeon and Dahlgren. Left on bases, Boston 7, Chicago 4. Bases on balls, by Javery 3, by Mooty 2. Struck out, by Javery, by Earley, by Johnson 3, by Pressnell, by Mooty. Hits, off Javery 4 in 2⅔ innings; off Earley, 2 in ⅓ inning; off Johnson, 2 in 5 innings; off Passeau, 4 in 0 (none out in first inning); off Pressnell, 4 in 4 innings; off Mooty, 3 in 5 innings. Winning pitcher, Mooty. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Ballanfant, Barlick and Pinelli. Time, 2h. 3m. Attendance, 3,672.

Deferment Granted

BRIDGEPORT Conn., July 25 (AP)—Chet Gladchuck, Boston College all-America center, was granted a draft deferment until Sept. 5 by his Bridgeport Selective Service Board yesterday to allow him to play in the All-Star charity football games at Chicago and New York. He previously had been ordered to join the Army August 8.

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●BASEBALL●
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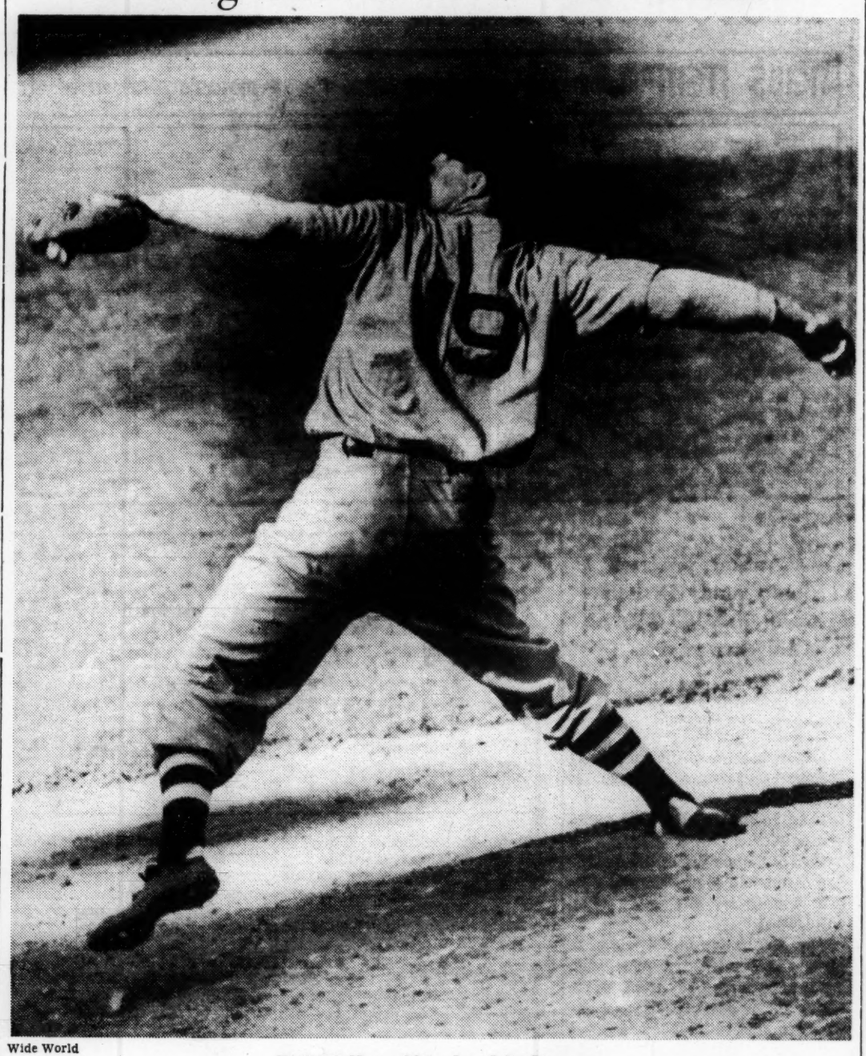
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Rearing Back to Throw His Fireball



Wide World

Bob Feller, Cleveland Indians

An action picture of the young speedball pitcher as he registered his 19th victory of the season recently at Cleveland against the Yankees. Having tried and failed at bagging No. 20 at Yankee Stadium on Tuesday, he will make another attempt against the Red Sox here tomorrow. The game starts at 2 o'clock.

Tiller Talk

Quincy Bay Race Week Opens Sunday

Boston Bay's annual small boat classic, Quincy Bay Race Week, headlines the week-end yachting activity around local waters while Edgartown's 18th annual regatta which opened today holds top interest around Cape waters.

This fourth annual Quincy Bay Race Week which opens under the star-bannered Quincy Yacht Club is even more publicized than its predecessors. Committees have been working overtime since last January securing hundreds of prizes and arranging entertainment for the visiting crews and skippers.

Quincy Yacht Club fires guns off its Houghs Neck clubhouse the first two days of the week. Then the fleet hauls anchor and sails into Quincy Bay, to moor off the Wollaston and Squantum Yacht Clubs for the remainder of the week.

Wollaston Holds Record

On Tuesday, the Wollaston Yacht Club takes over for two days, and on Thursday, the familiar tomahawk insignia of the Squantum Yacht Club will fly from the mast of the regatta committee boat.

Wollaston Yacht Club, incidentally, set the present Quincy Bay Race Week record of 280 boats on the first day of race week last year. The blue waters of Quincy Bay were covered with the snowy fluttering of sails.

As usual a motorboat parade will precede the racing activities Sunday. Band concerts are scheduled for the expected large spectator gathering on the Wollaston Boulevard grandstand when the fleet shifts to Wollaston on Tuesday.

Two Starting Lines

Quincy Yacht Club will continue its practice of using two starting lines to take care of the enormous fleet. This has proved to be the most practical way of handling the flotilla, an idea begun by Marblehead's yachting organizations.

Quincy's two lines consist of an outside starting line some four hundred yards off the clubhouse, and an inside line about one hundred yards offshore. The outside line will handle the larger classes, such as the I Class, Indians, Quincy Pirates, Stars, Adams Class, Yankee Dories, Hustlers, O Class and Hull Sea Birds.

On the inside line, such numerous classes as the Snipes, Winabouts, Mity Mites, Comets and Lawley 15-footers will receive their starting and finishing guns.

Eastern Tomorrow

The presence of extra fleets such as those of Hingham and Hull should boost this season's Boston Bay fleet close to 250 boats Sunday.

On the North Shore, the Eastern Yacht Club holds the fourth race of its first series tomorrow, while Corinthian takes over the regular Sunday racing.

* * *

The "north" division of the South Shore Junior Yacht Racing Association is scheduled to start its elimination series Monday morning. It is hoped to run off the eliminations for the final Finlay Cup series in conjunction with Quincy Bay Race Week. The "north" division consists of such member clubs as South Boston, Savin Hill, Squantum, Wollaston, Quincy, Wessagusett, Merrymount and Hull.

* * *

Edgartown's round-the-Vineyard race comes off Sunday . . . Sunday and Monday at Vineyard Haven, the Lindsay Cup finals will be staged.

* * *

Bobby Coulson, National Junior champion, won the Snail Cup series of the Pleon Yacht Club off Marblehead yesterday. Cline McKim was second and Bill Loring third.

* * *

Capt. Bob Ware and able mates John Donovan and Tom Griffin qualified to represent Southie in the "north" division South Shore eliminations Monday by winning the junior championship of the City Point club yesterday in a series of six races.

* * *

On the Hyannis to Edgartown race, J. J. Daly's Halcyon was returned the winner. Philip Carney's Cave Canum won the long distance race from Wianno to Edgartown.

W. A. D.

Former Winners Of Jaques Cup

Former winners of the annual competion for the Herbert Jaques Trophy at The Country Club in Brookline are as follows:

*1919—Francis Ouimet.
*1920—Francis Ouimet.
*1921—William F. McPhail.
1922—No tournament.
*1923—Frank C. Newton.
*1924—A. C. Ulmer.
1925—E. S. Childs and Arthur Corwin.
1926—Herbert Jacques and E. W. Estabrook.
1927—F. C. Newton and Rodney Brown.
1928—J. M. Batchelder and Melville P. Merritt.
1929—C. F. Rich and Frank Hersey.
1930—Clark Hodder and Emery Stratton.
1931—Charles Clare and F. D. Ross.
1932—Franklin T. Pfaelzer, Jr., and Walter Carl.
1933—Ray Van Arsdale and Jesse Guilford.
1934—William F. McPhail and Fred Wright, Jr.
1935—Joseph W. Monahan, Sr., and Emery Stratton.
1936—Milan and Mel Heath.
1937—Leo and Edward Martin.
1938—Leo and Edward Martin.
1939—Ted Bishop and Robert W. Knowles.
1940—John Chew and Clarence Cochrane.

*Singles competition from 1919 to 1925.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

Boston at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.

National League

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 26
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, July 25

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; English Instruction. News and Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rakov's Orch. Hollywood Highlights; Andrini Continentales.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Midweek Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg. 25.2m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Orchestra Concert. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Music by Bartak and Kodaly. "The Week in Hungary," Elek Mathe; HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theater: "El Abolengo," Comedy in Spanish by Manuel Linares Rivas. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	257	78	102	18	65	.397
Cronin	312	59	105	6	55	.337
Foxx	295	65	91	15	66	.309
Tabor	293	36	82	11	71	.295
Di Maggio	367	79	102	5	29	.278
Peacock	152	13	42	0	18	.276
Finney	341	58	92	3	33	.270
Doerr	266	33	69	9	53	.259
Pytlak	202	20	51	1	24	.257
Fox	79	8	19	0	8	.241
Newsome	135	14	32	1	11	.237
Spence	152	16	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	271	31	89	0	14	.328
Moore	265	29	74	4	30	.279
Sisti	281	37	76	1	29	.270
Rowell	326	35	87	4	31	.267
Hassett	185	25	49	0	9	.266
West	277	36	70	8	41	.253
Waner	134	14	32	0	12	.239
Miller	323	28	71	4	37	.220
Masi	109	8	23	0	8	.211
Montgomery	15	0	3	0	0	.200
Roberge	5	1	1	0	1	.200
Berres	149	10	27	0	10	.181
Gremp	28	0	1	0	2	.036

Kansas City, a lively contender for the American Association pennant, has been trailing the league in hitting and fielding.

The Milford club of the Eastern League went into the last half of its session with a club batting mark of .320.

Three Days: Three Wins For White

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Who is this Ernie White who has pitched the St. Louis Cardinals right back into first place in the National League by racking up three mound victories in as many days?

Both the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers, his chief victims, will tell you he's one fine, hard-working southpaw, and they regret the day he ever changed his mind about becoming a first baseman.

Always clamoring for work, Ernie chalked up his 10th victory by stopping the Giants in a relief role, just as he had the previous day to win No. 9. The day before he drew the starting assignment against Bill Terry's crew and recorded victory No. 8, although he didn't finish the game.

Three Straight

The Dodgers have been set down three consecutive times by the 24-year-old southpaw, whose chief stock in trade is a dazzling fast ball mixed with a fair curve he has developed steadily under guiding hand of the Cards' veteran catcher, Gus Mancuso.

A strong left arm always has been White's chief asset, but his batting ability was better advertised around his native Pacolet Mills, S. C., when he was trying to crash organized baseball as a first baseman.

It was at Pacolet Mills one holiday afternoon while the towheaded youngster was working out at first base, that the home town semi-pros regular moundsman became ill.

One-Hit Shutout

Ernie and his whip-lash left arm were rushed into the breach, and the opposition was sent home reeling from a one-hit shutout.

From there it was just hop, skip and jump to the majors for Ernie. He won 15 and lost six for Houston in the Texas League in 1939 and burned up the American Association with a 13-4 record and 2.35 earned-run average for Columbus.

Early this season he compiled a string of 28 scoreless innings during which both Dodgers and Giants were victims of two-hit whitewashings.

Three Centers

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League signed three rookie centers to alternate with Alex Wojciechowicz, only pivot man remaining from last year's squad.

Stratton-Bishop Pair Made Favorite in Jaques Cup Golf

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over the historic links of The Country Club today strode upwards of 80 golfers as the three-day tournament for the Jaques Cup opened with its 18-hole qualifying round.

These 80-odd golfers—slightly more than 40 teams—included most of the leading niblick wielders of present-day Bay State golf and not a few of those who made fairway history in the past.

Heading the list as far as favoritism goes are a couple of tall long-striding stars from Charles River and Woodland, Emery Stratton and Ted Bishop, respectively, who form on paper as strong a combination as ever appeared in the 22 years the cup has been up for competition.

Have Everything

Stratton has everything and Bishop has too, and between them they appear most likely to have their names engraved on the trophy established as a memorial to Herbert Jaques, former President of both the U.S.G.A. and the M.G.A. and an earnest promoter of the game. Although Stratton has never won a major title, he has twice been runner-up and once a medalist in the State amateur. This year he has been playing excellent golf at his home course, and has had several rounds in the 60's.

Bishop, of course, is the recently dethroned State amateur champion. His game has been off since Longmeadow, due probably to too much club swinging, but it should return with a bang any day. Bothered by his failure to score ever since his defeat by Milton Reach, Jr., Ted has been practicing almost daily at Woodland and plans to make this tournament a jumping off place for the New England amateur which begins in New Haven next week.

Martin Twins

Besides these two stars, the class-ridden field also includes the Martin twins of Trapelo, Leo and Ed, who are severing their family connections for this tournament in favor of the Monahan family of Belmont. Leo, New England and State titleholder, will pair with Judge Joseph, while Brother Edward will play with Little Joe, Jr. This splitting of a combination that was so successful last week end at Winchester came as a surprise at first, but the surprise lessened somewhat when it was remembered what close friends the two families are. All used to be members at Sandy Burr and formed the backbone of the famous Sandy Burr Yankees four-ball team—a group which was undefeated as it won the Metropolitan League championship several years ago.

All of these golfers, with the exception of Little Joe Monahan, have shared in a Jaques Cup victory. Stratton won in 1930 with Clark Hodder and again in '35 with Joe Monahan, Sr. The Martins won as a team in 1937 and then successfully defended the following year. In 1939 Bishop paired with Bobby Knowles to win, a partnership that was broken up when Bobby enlisted in the 101st Field Artillery. He is now a corporal at Camp Edwards.

Defenders

In the role of defenders are the Bellevue team of Johnny Chew and Clarence "Kid" Cochrane, who won a darkhorse victory last year. Other strong teams include the formidable pairings of M. G. A. President Mel Merritt of Salem and Mel Demarais of Haverhill, and Fred Wright, Jr., of Trapelo and John O'Donnell of Woodland. Merritt shared in a cup victory when he won in 1938 with Joe Batchelder, Salem prexy, while Wright won in 1934 with W. F. McPhail.

The Jaques Cup tournament follows the same pattern as last week's tourney at Winchester: today's 18-hole qualifying round, with the 16 low scorers entering match play, will be followed by four rounds of match play, two tomorrow and two Sunday. The final will be played Sunday afternoon.

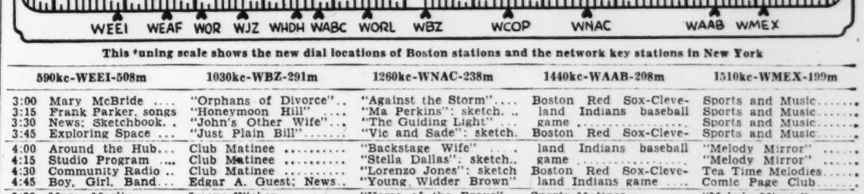
Digging Divots

Last year the qualifying deadline stopped at 74 . . . This year it is expected to be a shot or so lower . . . Both Herbert Jaques and Herbert Jaques, Jr., son and grandson of the man for whom the tournament was named, sent in their entries . . . Once more the affair will be graced by the presence of Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A. who is a member of The Country Club . . . He will pair again with Ellery Rogers . . . Last year they qualified for the second flight—which plays for the Clyde Cup—but were eliminated in the first round.

Bo McMillin, Indiana football coach, got one break in the draft. His star center, Walter Jurkiewicz, was deferred until next February to allow him time to graduate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and Music
3:45 Exploring Space	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"		"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians game	Tea Time Melodies
4:45 Boy, Girl, Band	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Tropical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	Lefty Grove	"Five Star News"
7:30 Joh Hunters, guests	Marion Mann, songs	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Wayne and Shuffles
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs		Henry King's Orchestra
8:00 'Claudia & David'; sketch	News commentators	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Double or Nothing"; Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 "Proudly We Hail"; guests; E. Davis	Jean Cavall, singer	"Information, Please!"	WMEX Lyric Theater	
8:30	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Program
8:45			Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00 "Great Plays"	Ben Bernie's quiz program; Bailey Sisters	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Great Plays"	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	Analysis of Propaganda	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:30 Hollywood Premiere, drama			News Service	
9:45			Mickey Albert's Orch.	
10:00 "Penthouse Party,"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Ilka Chase, m. c.	Charles Dant's Orchestra		Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 The Symphonettes	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of Music; Sonny Dunham's Orchestra	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather; Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Musical Program; Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30				"Day's End"; News
11:45		Paul Whiteman's Orch.		"Day's End"; Music

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 'Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Headline News	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Rakov's Orchestra	Musical Roundup; Musical Rendezvous	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45			Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News, M. Carlson	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	Organ Melodies	The Breakfast Club	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 "About Us"	Ridin' the Range	Musical Roundup	Organ	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 Burl Ives, songs	Andrini Continentales	"Let's Swing"	Rainbow House; juvenile program	Studio Program
10:15 Burl Ives, songs	News; Organ	Jack Turner, songs		"Handy Andy"
10:30 Gardening program	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45 Food Fair	Ros

Present Cardinals Bring Back Fond Memories of Martin's Colorful Gashouse Gang

Hard-Hitting St. Louis Outfit in Front Again

By the Associated Press

There never will be another "Gashouse Gang" until there is another Pepper Martin, but the present St. Louis Cardinals are the next best thing. They are a hard-hitting, fast-running outfit with eight hitters batting more than .300 and seven pitchers with a winning percentage, four of them having a combined won-lost record of 36-11. They have a bristling, fiery-eyed little boss named Billy Southworth, who plays his games with an abandon never equalled in the major leagues.

This explains how the Redbirds have won 20 games by one run and how one pitcher, Lefty Ernie White, captured three contests in as many days to sweep a series from the New York Giants.

White Again

The Cardinals nosed out the Giants, 3-2, yesterday to bag their second extra-inning tilt in two days. White, last of four pitchers used by Southworth, fanned two men in the tenth to get credit for his tenth triumph of the season.

It was a strange encounter, played in 100-degree heat before 12,000 fans, only 3,000 of whom were paying customers.

The Giants made only four hits in the regulation nine innings, five altogether, but one was Babe Young's single with the bases loaded in the first. This was good enough to give New York a 2-1 lead with St. Louis having two out and nobody on base in the last of the ninth.

Then the Cards broke out with one of their famous rallies. Frank Crespi and Terry Moore, who hadn't hit all day, singled and Johnny Hopp doubled, scoring Crespi, but Moore was tagged at the plate.

In the tenth Enos Slaughter singled and Jim Brown doubled for the winning run, giving the Cards their fifth straight victory and exclusive possession of the National League lead, a half-game ahead of the idle Brooklyn Dodgers.

Pirates Climb

The defeat tossed the Giants into a fourth-place tie with the Pittsburgh Pirates, who edged out the Phillies, 3-2, in the ninth for their 19th victory in 26 contests. The Pirates were shut out by Lee Grissom till the seventh, but got one run then and two in the ninth, Stu Martin's single with the bases loaded providing the winning margin.

Babe Dahlgren's sixth-inning homer, his 14th of the season, snapped a tie and gave the Chicago Cubs a 5-4 victory over his former teammates, the Boston Braves, in the other National League engagement.

The New York Yankees continued their triumphant stride at the front of the American League, beating the Cleveland Indians, 4-1, and stretching their first-place margin to 10 games. Charley Keller's 24th homer with one on in the fifth decided the issue, pointing the Yanks to their sixth straight victory and 37th in 43 games. It was the 12th time they had beaten the Indians in 16 games.

Dickey Hit

Catcher Bill Dickey was beaned by one of Jim Bagby's fast balls, but the blow was a glancing one and he was able to walk off the field unassisted, apparently just shaken up.

The Philadelphia Athletics made 13 hits, including homers by Sam Chapman and Benny McCoy, to whip the St. Louis Browns, 9-7, and take over fifth place from the Detroit Tigers, who were beaten again by the Washington Senators, 6-5. Hal Newhouser gave only six hits, but walked nine, including three men in Washington's four-run ninth inning.

The Boston Red Sox retaliated for Wednesday's shellacking by the Chicago White Sox with an 11-1 drubbing of the Chicago crew. Mickey Harris allowed only six hits and Boston made the most of 10. Jim Tabor hit a homer with the bases loaded and doubled two other runs across.

Did You Know?

While pitching for Somerville (Mass.) High School, Danny MacFayden struck out 32 batters in one game, yet lost.

Chinese Look-See Boy Proves Hazard for Far East Golfers

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies (Correspondence of the Special News Service)—Golfers will tell you that a man who has learned on links in the Far East never has trouble with his game when he plays it elsewhere.

Whether it's Japan, China, or on the tropics, they claim, golf is just one long series of mental hazards, west of the 180th Meridian.

To begin with, the Oriental caddie is likely to be a trial to the newcomer. In Japan, the caddie is a merry little peasant girl with a girlish tendency to giggle at untoward happenings. This is all right if you can see the joke, too.

Look-See Boy

She is less disturbing, however, than the look-see boy, a Chinese golfing institution. The look-see boy is an assistant caddie who stations himself ahead of the player where he can follow the ball. At first this seems like a good idea which will save many an othewise lost ball.

But the Chinese are an intelligent people, with a distaste for expending energy to no purpose. So the look-see boy tries to figure where the ball is going before he takes himself thither. He studies the player closely on the first two or three holes. He notes, say, a tendency to slice off to the right.

Becomes Magnet

Inevitably, thereafter, he stations himself off the right of the fairway. Inevitably, the drive that should have split the center of the fairway whistles off into the rough and rolls right at his feet.

It does no good to close your eyes or pretend the little man isn't there. He becomes a magnet. You know the ball will follow him wherever he goes. After a while, you just give up and hit the ball to him. It's easier that way.

A slight variation of this hazard prevails in the tropics. Here, the look-see boy is a cheerful little Malay with a sublime and wonderful faith in your accuracy. He stands in the middle of the fairway—with his back turned. This saves him the trouble of turning his head as the ball passes.

Seldom Hit Him

He's fortunate, too, for you seldom hit him. With him as with the Chinese tot, it's easier to drive off the course than to worry.

And then there are snakes, an inevitable accessory to any golf course in the tropics. Apparently they come through the jungle from miles around, little grass snakes, krits, and occasionally a lethargic python. There is a theory that they like to tickle their tummies on the stiff, wire-grass on the greens.

Michigan Again Expects Strong Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—While Michigan's 1941 gridiron prospects do not appear as bright as they were a year ago, principally because of the graduation of such stars as Tom Harmon, Forest Evashevski, Ed Frutig, Ralph Fritz, Milo Sukup, and Paul Kromer, followers of the Wolverines are again confident that Coach H. O. "Fritz" Crisler and his aides will product another strong team.

Of last year's 25 lettermen, 15 will be returning. They include such veterans as Capt. Bob Westfall, fullback who in 1940 was one of the country's leading ground gainers; ends, Joe Rogers and Harlin Fraumann; tackles, Al Wistert, Reuben Kelto and Bob Flora; centers, Bob Ingalls and Ted Kennedy; guards, Bob Kolesar; and George Ceithaml, quarterback who last season served well as understudy to Evashevski.

Although the Wolverines may be lacking in powerful reserves, a capable set of first string ball players appears available. This is particularly true in the line. In the backfield the principal task is that of finding someone to fill the gap left by Harmon's graduation.

In three years under Crisler's direction, Michigan teams have won 19 games, lost four, and tied one. This year the Wolverines will seek to add to that already impressive record.

Practice will get under way on Ferry Field Sept. 10 and until school starts two sessions will be held daily. The game with Michigan State Sept. 27 will open the season for both schools.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jim Brown, Cardinals—Doubled in tenth inning to drive in winning run against Giants.

Charley Keller, Yankees—His two-run homer clinched victory over Indians.

Sam Chapman and Benny McCoy, Athletics — Their homers paced 13-hit attack that downed Browns.

Stu Martin, Pirates—Delivered pinch-single with bases filled in ninth to beat Phillies.

Mickey Harris and Jim Tabor, Red Sox—Harris pitched six-hit ball and Tabor hit grand-slam homer and two-run double against White Sox.

Babe Dahlgren, Cubs—Hit home run for deciding tally in victory over Braves.

Cecil Travis, Senators—Singled in ninth inning to break up game against Tigers.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	62	28	.689	
Cleveland	53	39	.576	10
Boston	47	43	.522	15
Chicago	45	46	.495	17½
Philadelphia	42	47	.472	19½
Detroit	43	50	.462	20½
Washington	34	53	.391	26½
St. Louis	34	54	.386	27

Results July 24

Boston 11, Chicago 1.
Washington 6, Detroit 5
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 7.

Comely Court Star —By Pap'

-AND NO FOOLING !!
Mrs. SARAH PALFREY COOKE
-THE TINY COURT VETERAN IS CERTAIN TO MAKE A STRONG BID FOR THE NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP SINCE MISS ALICE MARBLE LEFT THE FIELD WIDE OPEN BY TURNING PRO
MRS. COOKE WON THE EASTERN CLAY COURT TITLE BY BEATING MISS VIRGINIA WOLFENDEN IN THE FINAL
SHE HAS SHARED THE NATIONAL DOUBLES CROWN EIGHT TIMES - THE LAST FOUR WITH ALICE MARBLE
RANKED SIXTH, NATIONALLY, BUT SHE IS DUE FOR A SHARP RISE THIS YEAR
PAP'

AP Features

For close to a dozen years, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke has been battling the nation's best women players on the tennis courts, and yet today the little veteran is faced with her best opportunity of winning the national singles crown, a championship which has eluded her.

The retirement of Alice Marble from the amateur ranks leaves the women's field wide open. And Mrs. Cooke, with her experience and vastly improved game this season, stands an even chance of reaching her goal. Back in 1935 and '36, she was runner-up to Helen Jacobs, but that was as close as she ever got to the crown.

Mrs. Cooke's forte has been in doubles play. On eight occasions she shared the national crown, the last four years with Alice Marble as her partner. She has been fairly successful in the mixed doubles, too, having won the title three times—with Fred Perry, Enrique Maier and Don Budge.

The one factor that has stood in her path to the national singles crown in the past has been her lack of stamina. Her game has always been along the style which men play — so unlike the soft game many of the girls play. Unfortunately, she stands only 5-foot-3, and weighs around 110 pounds.

Mrs. Cooke's game has always been well rounded. She has the strokes and knows how to use them. This spring, she returned to action with her forehand improved by a changed grip. In addition, she has come up with a very handy drop shot, something she lacked in the past.

Mrs. Cooke may fail in her quest, but one thing is certain—she is giving it a good whirl this year.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 24

International League

Newark 3, Buffalo 2.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 3.
Montreal 7-8, Syracuse 2-2.
(Only Games)

American Association

Toledo 7, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 5-3, Indianapolis 1-4 (2nd 11 innings).
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 6, San Diego 0.
Seattle 4, Portland 3.
Oakland 8, San Francisco 6.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 6, Tulsa 0.
Houston 2, Dallas 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Shreveport 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, Knoxville 3.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
Atlanta 8, Nashville 5.
Little Rock 8, New Orleans 6.

Eastern League

Binghamton 5, Elmira 0.
Albany 7, Williamsport 4.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Springfield 1 (11 innings).
Scranton at Hartford two games postponed.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; Di Maggio, New York, .375.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 87; Di Maggio, Boston, 80.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 84; Keller, New York, 83.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 137; Travis, Washington, 126.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 29; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 9.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 24; Di Maggio, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 13; Case, Washington, 12.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 19-5; Ruffing, New York, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .339; Mize, St. Louis, .330.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 69; Reiser, Brooklyn, 65.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 70; Slaughter, St. Louis, 63.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 114; Moore, St. Louis, 111.
Doubles — Dallessandro, Chicago, 28; Reiser, Brooklyn, 26.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Moore, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, 10.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 10-3.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

An Arbiter Speaks

The American League has a rule which prohibits players from talking to spectators. Even the age-old custom of autographing is frowned upon. The umpires sit in the grandstand during pre-game practice to see that the law is enforced and any player reported to league headquarters is obliged to pay a small fine. To a limited degree the rule serves its purpose and is a good idea, but like everything else should be mixed with a little common sense and judgment.

For example, the other day at Fenway Park the mother of a baseball writer was sitting in a front-row box talking with two ball players. It was shortly after 1:30 and the gates had just been opened. Hardly 50 people were in the seats.

Voice of Authority

Being familiar with the code, the baseball writer walked over to an umpire who was sitting near by and explained that his mother was seeing her first game of the year and just wanted to say hello to them.

"I don't care who she is," said the arbiter. "The players aren't supposed to talk to anyone in the grandstand. There should be no exceptions."

* * *

Although the Yankees were more than 200 miles away, the White Sox were still talking about Joe Di Maggio's record hitting streak when they were in Boston.

"I'll tell you an angle about that streak which nobody mentioned, and which makes it all the more remarkable," said one of the Chicago regulars. "While he was trying to keep it going, he naturally got a little more careless than usual at the plate. I mean by that, he was willing to swing at balls a couple of inches off the plate, rather than risk being stopped by bases on balls. The pitchers knew this and fed him a flock of bad balls, but still he got his hits. He'd be going yet if it wasn't for a great play by Ken Keltner."

* * *

The Cardinals never sell a key man unless they think they have somewhere within their organization a player who can replace him. Now that rumor has Johnny Mize on the market, with a $100,000 price tag around his neck, there is a suspicion that Branch Rickey has a first baseman hidden among his farm clubs.

"If they get rid of Mize their next first sacker might be Ray Sanders," said Mike Ryba, who spent most of his baseball career with Sam Breadon and Rickey. "He's left-handed and is built something like Ted Williams. Looks like a pretty good prospect. I think he was down with Columbus, Ga., for a couple of years and was either first or second in batting each time.

"This year the Cardinals have him at Columbus, Ohio, and they tell me the boy is leading the American Association in runs batted in," Ryba went on. "The kid must be doing all right, because there are a lot of good hitters in that league."

With Columbus, Ga., Sanders earned the Sally League's most valuable player award in 1940. He is one fellow in the Cardinals' chain store system who is not for sale—at least, not until the parent outfit has given him a fling at National League ball.

However, if the Cards are without Mize when they report to St. Petersburg next spring, two men already on their payroll will be in the running for the open berth. Johnny Hopp and Don Padgett are the gentlemen. Hopp is better in the outfield, although he did all right substituting for Mize earlier this year. Padgett, a misfit ever since he arrived in the league, might be just the man for the job.

Hawaiian Gets Better Mark

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, July 25

Bill Smith Jr., 17-year-old Mau lad, bettered the world's swimming record for the 800 meters men's freestyle last night by stroking the distance in 9 minutes, 50.9 seconds.

The record of 9m. 55.8s. was established by S. Makino of Japan in Tokyo Sept. 15, 1935.

The meet was sanctioned by the Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Hichborn Beats Viles in Maine Resident Golf

BATH, Maine, July 25 (AP)—Johnny Hichborn, Portland municipal champion, parred the first 12 holes in gaining a 2-and-1 victory over Bill Viles, Augusta, in yesterday's quarter-finals of the Maine resident amateur golf championship.

Hichborn was scheduled to meet Dr. Albert Richardson, Waterville, in today's semifinals. The other bracket matches Lieut. Joe Williamson of the Portland harbor defenses and Roy Moore, Waterville, Maine open amateur king.

Williamson, who earlier had ousted Ray Lebel, of Lewiston, the defending title-holder, one up, beat 16-year-old Bob Levin, 5 and 3, in the quarter-finals.

Dr. Richardson, although he had to go to the 21st hole to beat Augusta's Haynes Wheeler in the morning round, easily disposed of Allan Gilman, Augusta, 4 and 3.

Moore had little trouble with George Wilson, Scarboro, winning 6 and 5.

Melton Is Fined

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Frank (Rube) Melton, Phillies' hurler, who was suspended last week for leaving the club without notice, returned and was fined his salary for the week he was away. He rejoins the club at Cincinnati.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	59	31	.656	
Brooklyn	58	31	.652	½
Cincinnati	47	40	.540	10½
New York	44	40	.524	12
Pittsburgh	44	40	.524	12
Chicago	40	49	.449	18½
Boston	35	52	.402	22½
Philadelphia	21	62	.253	34½

Results July 24

Chicago 5, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 3, New York 2. (10 innings.)
Only games scheduled.

Pro Golfers Out to Stop Hogan's Run

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25 (AP)—Maybe little Ben Hogan can add more cash to the $11,000 or so he has won already this season by finishing well up in the $7,500 open golf tournament which started today, but if he does it will be only after a battle.

Grapevine reports say Hogan's feat of placing in the money in 51 consecutive tournaments has aroused the other pros, and they are out to stop him this time. But the 135-pound Texan will take some stopping, for he apparently is definitely on his game.

Five Under Par

Hogan fired a 67 in the pro-women preliminary round over the sun-baked Keller course yesterday, which is five under par, but he still was behind Sam Snead, the Hot Springs expert, who was as hot as the weather. Snead blasted out a 66 while the mercury soared past 100, his total including an eagle three on the 18th.

Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., also turned in a 67 yesterday, as did Johnny Bulla, the big, hard-hitting Chicagoan. Mangrum's score, coupled with a 77 for his partner, Mrs. Lucille Mann of Omaha, Neb., was good enough for first place in yesterday's event.

Some of the other name golfers also served notice that Hogan will have something to beat to continue his money-winning record. Among them were Dick Metz, former Keller champion, who had a 68, and Clayton Heafner, Jimmy Hines, and Denny Shute, who carded 69's.

May Crack Record

With the pressure turned on Hogan all the way, Metz' record 270, made in 1939, could be cracked. Pressure, however, never bothers Hogan. He has put on plenty of it himself, and with the incentive of keeping his winning streak intact he might easily be the one to write a new mark in the book.

The first of the 170 players were scheduled to tee off at 8:30 in the opening 18 holes of qualifying play. A second 18-hole round comes Saturday, with the low 60 battling in the final 36 holes Sunday.

Florida Golfer Challenged By Dorothy Kirby

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25 (AP)—Semifinals in the Biltmore Forest women's golf tournament today sent Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., against Frances Owen, Florida titleholder, and Louise Suggs of Lithia Spring, Ga., against Virginia Vines of Scituate, Mass.

Yesterday in the quarter-finals Miss Kirby eliminated Eileen Stulb of Augusta, Ga., 6 and 5; Miss Suggs defeated Beverly Bridgers of Tarboro 8 and 7; Miss Owen advanced over Mrs. E. C. Willmer of Biltmore Forest 5 and 4; and Miss Vines beat Mary Stevenson of Brunswick, Ga., in 19 holes.

New Rugby League Formed in Canada

TORONTO (CP) — Suspension of the Senior Inter-Provincial Rugby Football Union for duration of the war and the formation of a new league composed of three teams of the suspended I. R. F. U. and Toronto Balmy Beach has been announced by James McCaffrey of Ottawa following a meeting of the I. R. F. U. Executives.

The new league will be known as the Eastern Rugby Football Union and will include in addition to Balmy Beach, Toronto Argonauts, Ottawa Rough Riders and Montreal's unnamed team.

McNeill Unable to Explain Failure in Sea Bright Play

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 25 (AP)—The enigma that is Donald L. McNeill, tennis champion of the United States, remains unsolved.

"I don't know what's wrong. Your guess is as good as mine." This from McNeill himself. It doesn't take an expert to pick out glaring flaws in McNeill's technique. McNeill knows there's plenty wrong with it, but no one yet has been able to offer an explanation for the disintegration of a game that carried the modest, soft-spoken Oklahoman to the top of the heap last year.

Some say it's a loss of confidence, but McNeill says not. "I feel better than I've ever felt before," he says. "When I go out on the court, I feel I can win and I play to win, but the shots just don't go where I want them to."

Beaten 6—3, 7—5

Yesterday, in the quarter-final round of the 54th annual Sea Bright tournament, McNeill fell victim of the tournament's biggest upset. He was beaten by Ted Schroeder in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5.

McNeill acknowledged he was pretty discouraged, but he's far from ready to admit that his game is beyond salvage.

"By the time the nationals come around, I hope to be myself again. After all, this sudden change from clay to grass does make a difference. And besides, Schroeder is no soft touch, and he did play fine tennis today."

McNeill wasn't the only victim of the switch to grass, for while McNeill was being defeated by Schroeder, Frankie Parker, who had scored virtually a grand slam in clay-court competition, was being crushed by Wayne Sabin, 6—2, 6—4.

True to Form

The other quarter-final round matches ran true to form as second-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the defending champion, conquered Jack Kramer of Los Angeles 8—6, 6—2, and Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., trounced Ladislav Hecht of New York 6—2, 6—0, in the lower half of the draw.

The men's doubles also produced a genuine upset as Schroeder and Kramer, the national titleholders, were put out in the second round by the newly-formed California team of Kovacs and William Crosby, 6—3, 7—5.

The women's doubles finals were gained by the teams of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne, and Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy. Mrs. Cooke and Miss Osborne eliminated Helen Bernhard and A. Louise Brough, 6—1, 7—5, and the Betz-Bundy duo vanquished Mary Arnold and Hope Knowles, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Finish of Dash Is Feature Of Henley Regatta

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 25 (AP)—The Buffalo Westsides and the Toronto Argonauts, traditional rivals, continued their struggle for supremacy as the 59th Henley Regatta went into its second day today.

The two leading contenders for top point honors were deadlocked with 19 points each at the close of yesterday's competition, which saw the final event on the program—the quarter-mile singles dash—steal the show with as grand a finish as ever was seen here. Harvey Hutcheon of St. Catherines and Art Gallagher of the Penn A. C. finished in a tie and were to decide the issue in a special race today.

The Westsides and the Argonauts each won two events and finished second in one yesterday. The Argonauts won the 140-pound sprint championship and the 140-pound junior fours, and the Westsides won both the junior heavy fours and the 150-pound fours.

The two clubs had the battle for top honors pretty much to themselves. The Leanders had three points and Detroit, by virtue of a third place in the 140-pound fours, had two.

Westside, Argonaut, and Ecorse qualified for the finals of the junior eights in heats that eliminated a second Westside boatload and Detroit. Detroit, Westside, and Lachine, Que., qualified for the junior 140-pound eight final.

Hockett Bought By Indians For Delivery in '42

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25 (AP)—Manager Larry Gilbert said Outfielder Oris Hockett, currently the Nashville Vols' leading hitter, has been sold to the Cleveland Indians for delivery at the close of the Southern Association season.

The Vols received an undisclosed cash sum and a "satisfactory" player who may be delivered to the Vols by Aug. 1. Gilbert is to pick the player, valued at $5,000.

Hockett's latest batting average of .366 tops that of all other players in the Southern Association with the exception of injured teammate Les Fleming.

Hockett spent part of the 1938 and 1939 seasons with Brooklyn and was purchased by Nashville for $5,000 at the start of the 1940 campaign.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 623,840
1941 volume to date 78,866,329
1940 volume to date 132,184,095

Stock Market Is Unevenly Lower Today

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Speculative forces turned to cotton and import commodities today and left securities markets to struggle in bumpy territory.

In the stock market specialties retained some of their popularity but many leaders were neglected. Several lively low-priced issues accounted for a pickup in volume. Irregularly lower tendencies prevailed near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Growing tenseness of the United States relations with Japan caused many potential share buyers to stand aside, brokers said, but the fact offerings never were urgent aided sentiment. Earnings, dividends and business prospects served to prop individual stocks. Wall Street inclined to reserve its decision on the German-Russian war outlook.

Shares attracting support included U. S. Industrial Alcohol, which touched a new 1941 top; Pathe, American Sugar Refining, South Porto Rico Sugar, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, Bath Iron Works, Eastern Air Lines and American Airlines.

Among laggards were Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, American Telephone, and Santa Fe.

In the curb forward leanings were shown by Glen Alden Coal, Bell Aircraft, Pennroad and Air Associates.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese bonds declined in value as much as $12 per $100 today as relations between the United States and the Far Eastern Empire tensed but the bond market otherwise was irregular with prices near previous levels.

United States Government issues weakened 3-32 to 5-32 in fairly active over-the-counter trade.

In the domestic corporates, second-grade rail issues held most of the interest, values fluctuating narrowly.

Manati Sugar 4s reflected the sharp rise in world and domestic sugar futures prices by selling up more than 3 points.

Japanese issues which sold 4 points or more off previous levels included Orient Development 6s, Japan 5½s, Japan 6½s, Yokohama 6s, Tokyo Electric Light 6s and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s.

Among U. S. corporate issues which improved fractionally were Commercial Mackay Incomes, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s, Erie 5s of '75 and Texas Corporation 3s of '65.

A shade lower prices were put on International Mercantile Marine 6s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, among others.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.74¾	.75⅝
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.06⅝	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.06⅛
Minneapolis	1.02	1.00½	1.01¾	1.01
Kansas City	.99⅝	.98⅞	99	.99⅛
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.77⅜	.76½	.76⅝	.77⅜
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.08½	1.07⅝	1.07¾	1.08
Minneapolis	1.04¾	1.03⅛	1.03¾	1.03½
Kansas City	1.01¼	1.00⅜	1.00⅜	1.00¾
Winnipeg	.78¼	.77⅞	.78	.78¾
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.10⅜	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.10
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.02⅝	1.02⅜
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75¾	.75⅜	.75½	.75⅜
Kansas City	.....	.....	.68¾	.68⅞
December Corn:				
Chicago	.78¼	.78	.78⅛	.78
September Oats:				
Chicago new	.37¾	.37⅜	.37¾	.37½
Minneapolis	.33⅞	.33½	.33¾	.33½
Winnipeg (Oc.)	.37⅜	.37⅛	.37¾	.37⅜
Sep. Chicago:				
September new	.59¼	.58¾	.59¼	.58¾
December	.62½	.61¾	.62½	.62
May .66	.66	.65¾	.65¾	.64⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	93.0	93.0	94.8	94.8	94.3
Dec.	94.0	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.2
March	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.0
Tops					
Oct.	123.6	124.0	123.5	123.8	122.8
Dec.	121.8	122.5	121.8	122.4	121.5
March	120.0	121.1	120.0	120.8	120.0

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (Old)	1.36	1.40	1.38¾	1.39⅛	1.38¼
(New)	1.39⅜	1.40	1.38⅞	1.39⅛	1.38¼
Dec.	1.40¾	1.40¾	1.39⅛	1.39⅜	1.39

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.37	10.42	10.35	10.42	10.32
Oct.	10.50	10.52	10.45	10.52	10.42
Dec.	10.67	10.75	10.67	10.72	10.65

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	3.48	3.35	3.46	3.35	3.30

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.40	35.40	35.00	35.10	35.30
*December	35.35	35.35	35.10	35.20	35.25
Eggs					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*October	29.10	29.50	29.10	29.35	29.00
†November	29.30	29.30	29.20	29.30	29.05

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Tea Imports Near 10-Year High

NEW YORK (AP)—Tea imports for the fiscal year 1940-41 reached the second highest total in ten years, Benjamin Wood, magaging director of the tea bureau, reported. From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, a total of 99,047,175 pounds of tea was imported despte shipping shortages. The previous fiscal year's total was 102,460,201 pounds.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¼	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
51⅜	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	50½	50½	50½	
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15g)	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21	21	21	Jul 23
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 24
44⅜	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	44⅜	43¼	43½	− ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	29	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 23
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	− ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jul 21
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	12	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	164½	164	164½	+1
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
7⅝	5¾	Allied Stores	18	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	Jul 24
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	31⅜	31	31	− ½
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	21	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	62	61½	61½	−1½
18½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18½	18½	18½	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	16	46⅞	46¾	46½	+ ½
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	7	8¾	8½	8½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 24
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Jul 24
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	17	2	1⅞	2	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	89	88⅝	89	+ ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	33½	32½	32½	−1
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jul 24
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	9	21½	21⅜	21½	− ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 24
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111	111	111	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 19
7⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	21	7¾	7	7	− ¼
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	28	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅝
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	7	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun24
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	11	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 24
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	20	20	20	Jul 24
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	17	37½	36½	36¾	+ ⅞
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jul 21
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 24
24	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 24
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	Jul 24
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	12	14⅜	14	14¼	− ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	93	93	93½	− ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5	5	5	
19¾	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	5	35¼	34⅞	35	−1
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	9	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	9	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅜
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5¼	5	5¼	
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 24
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	16	45	44¼	44½	− ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152	152	152	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	45¾	45¾	Jul 24
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	19	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	2	11⅜	11	11	− ⅜
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Jul 23
19¼	13	Am Sug R (½g)	27	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91	91	91	
15¼	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+1½
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	43	154⅛	153⅜	153⅜	− ¾
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70¾	70¼	70⅜	− ⅞
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	72	70¾	71¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	Jul 23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	17	5	4¾	4¾	− ¼
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 23
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	10	7¼	7	7	
73⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	11	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	53	29¼	28½	28¾	− ⅜
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2¼		A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	7	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
67	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½g	5	65½	64¾	64¾	− ¾
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34¾	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	− ¼
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	22	30¼	29⅞	30¼	− ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66⅜	65½	65½	Jul 24
28¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	19	27¼	26¼	26⅜	− ⅝
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	20⅛	28	28	−1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39¾	39½	39½	
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¼	23	23	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	− ½
8⅞	6	Atlas Teck (.30g)	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	12	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	45	3⅝	3½	3⅝	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	28	16⅜	15¾	15¾	− ¼
4½	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	15	7⅜	7	7	− ⅛
7⅞	5	Bangor & Ar	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 24
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 24
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	17	24⅛	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¼	27	27	Jul 23
104⅓	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 23
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	8	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	−1½
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 24
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	7	76¾	76¼	76¼	− ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	122⅞	122	122	− ¾
29⅛	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Jul 23
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22½	22¼	22¼	− ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	48	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	30½	30½	30½	− ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	14	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	14	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	7⅛	Boston & Maine	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	+1⅜
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 23
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10¾	10⅜	10½	
25⅜	18¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	− ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	3	30½	30	30	Jul 23
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 24
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12	12	12	− ¼
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	2½	32	32½	+1⅜
23½	19⅛	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	Jul 24
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	11¼	11	11	− ¼
8⅛	5½	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	4	28	27	27¾	Jul 24
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	
19½	15¾	Burling (.95g)	4	19	18¾	18¾	− ½
56	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	− ¾
9¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	*18	9¼	9	9¼	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
6⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	11¼	11	11	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	

C

21⅜	16⅜	Calif Pack (1)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½g)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	− ⅛
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	26	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	4	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 24
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	79½	75½	75½	−2½
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	47	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17¾	17¼	17⅜	− ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	
9⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta S	40	10½	9¼	10¼	− ⅜
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 24
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	− ¼
53⅜	27½	Cert-teed Prod	1	31¾	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
21¾	17⅛	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	Jul 24
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	38	37¾	37⅞	− ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jul 21
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	5¼	5	5	
2⅞	1¼	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 24
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	15	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 24
19⅜	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	17	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	− ¾
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	23	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	
10¾	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
39	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	38½	38½	Jul 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30	30	30	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	− ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36	35½	36	+1
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½e)	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20⅜	20½	20½	− ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (.90g)	4	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
21	14⅜	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 23
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 23
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	Jul 24
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	12	24¼	24	24¼	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 22
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Jul 24
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	129	11⅜	11	11½	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	60⅞	60¼	60¼	−1⅜
30⅛	24½	Com Edis (1.80)	13	26⅜	26½	26½	− ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 21
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	Jul 24
35⅜	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	34	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+1
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Jul 24
14¼	10¾	Cons Cop (½g)	12	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
238⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	34	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	6	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2½	2½	2½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	64	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
1

Commerce and Finance

Price-Fixing on Farm Products Meets Senatorial Opposition

Business and Industry

Retailers Hope To Keep Prices Under Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt and Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, President of the American Retail Federation, explored the problem of price control as it might affect retailers and apparently agreed that voluntary policing was desirable.

As the spokesman for several hundred thousand of the 1,700,000 retail stores in the country, Mr. Kirstein suggested that mandatory price control, if it comes, should apply to raw materials and products before they reach the retailer.

Proposing that retailers police themselves through a system of voluntary committees in the various states, Mr. Kirstein said that Mr. Roosevelt "would like to have us police ourselves."

"I think the retailers are doing their best," he said, "to keep prices down for the masses of the people."

No voluntary policing has been done yet, he said, because it has not been necessary since prices have gone up very little. Mr. Kirstein said he was not speaking of food, but that the prices of other things, like articles in department stores, had risen only a small amount.

Asked whether he thought some form of price control legislation was necessary, Mr. Kirstein said he thought the right kind of enabling act should be passed which would "do the thing where it needs to be done." He added that "we are hoping we will not have a repetition of NRA days."

Mr. Kirstein is Vice-President of Filene's department store in Boston.

Some Farmers May Not Get Loans On Wheat Until Fall

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department officials said that because of a shortage of acceptable commercial and farm storage facilities, thousands of growers will be unable to secure government loans on their wheat before late fall or early winter.

Until consumption cuts down the record wheat supply and thereby releases storage space, officials said, between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels of this year's bumper crop will have to be kept on the farm.

To be eligible for a loan, wheat must be stored in certified commercial storage or in approved bins or granaries of the farm. Many farmers prefer to put their grain under loan than to sell it, because the loan rate, which averages 98 cents a bushel on the farm, is above current market prices.

The storage problem has been complicated, officials said, by the fact that some elevator operators are refusing to accept wheat for storage under loan. They were said to prefer to limit their business to commercial grain—a type of business which generally affords them a larger return because of a more frequent turn over of grain. Officials said there was little they could do about this.

In many wheat areas, farm officials are urging growers to build their own storage facilities. The Department offers such farmers seven cents a bushel for the storage of wheat put under loan.

Trailer Type Oil Tanker Seen Easing Transport Problem

DUNCAN, Okla. (AP)—Erle P. Halliburton, President of an oil well cementing firm, believes he has the answer to the crude oil transportation shortage in a trailer type oil tanker to be towed by merchant ships.

Mr. Halliburton, who said tests of models are being made at the Stephens Institute, New York, has submitted the idea to Oil Administrator Ickes.

"The tankers are a unique, novel design of a barge that can be constructed very rapidly," he said. "They require about half the amount of steel in tankers of equal capacity."

At Oklahoma City, Gov. Leon C. Phillips declared the tanker barges could transport enough oil to obviate the necessity for construction of a proposed pipe-line from East Texas to New Jersey refineries. He accompanied Mr. Halliburton to Washington last week.

Mr. Halliburton plans to go to Memphis to view possible factory sites.

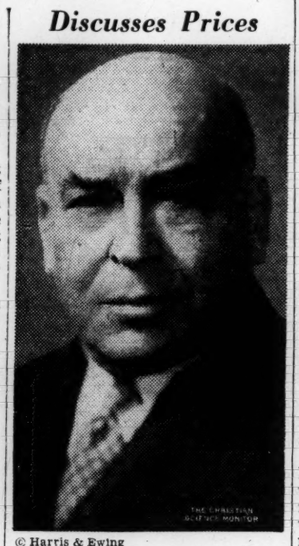
Pittsburgh Steel Must Give Stockholder List

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker has ordered the Pittsburgh Steel Corporation to furnish a complete list of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stockholders to a group of shareholders protesting against the firm's plan of capital readjustment of 1937-38.

The order was granted on the petition of William F. Heesch, John R. Hattstaedt and Charles H. Fox, acting as a committee for 7 per cent preferred stockholders, who stated they wished to send to all shareholders a questionnaire to determine "the manner in which consents to it (the capital readjustment plan) were secured." The court further granted leave to the plaintiffs to send the questionnaire to shareholders.

The plaintiffs filed their suit attacking the validity of the 1937-38 plan of recapitalization on April 9, 1941.

Discusses Prices



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Louis E. Kirstein

President of the American Retail Federation.

Commons Authorizes British Government To Accept RFC Loan

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The House of Commons today passed the financial powers bill authorizing the Government to contract the $425,000,000 RFC loan already announced in Washington.

Before the vote Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House that "this agreement affords a satisfactory solution to the very difficult problem how to make the best use of our American assets for war purposes."

The loan is to be secured by British collateral in the form of holdings in American securities.

The Chancellor added that it overcame objections to such financing as the liquidation of British holdings in the American Viscose Company, a rayon manufacturing concern, control of which British investors lost through the stock sale—a transaction which also involved a large brokerage fee for disbursing shares because of United States anti-trust laws.

Sir Kingsley said the new financing "prevents sale of such a subsidiary to other interests in the same line of business."

Moreover, he went on, the RFC loan circumvents the disadvantages of forcing British-owned securities onto an "unwilling market" or interfering with "existing channels of trade."

"Many of these direct investments are almost impossible to sell at the present time," he said, and therefore "when the RFC obtained powers from Congress to make loans to a belligerent Government against collateral in the form of American securities . . . no time was lost in taking advantage of these powers."

G. E. Undertaking Largest Expansion Scheme in History

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. reported to stockholders it was undertaking the greatest expansion in its history to fulfill the needs of the United States Navy for greater production of electric equipment for warships.

"General Electric's resources and the specialized talents of its personnel," the company announced, "are dedicated to meeting the needs of the U. S. Navy.

"When the requirements call for deliveries in advance of dates scheduled, every possible effort will be made to see that such delivery dates are met. It is to this end that your company is directing its ability, energy and determination."

Referring to the use of steam turbines in warships, the company reported: "In the 40 years since it started, the central-station industry has built up in this country an active steam-generating capacity of about 41,500,000 horsepower.

"Now your company has been asked to deliver, in something more than three years' time, an additional quantity of steam turbines, for all purposes, amounting to more than a third of this present capacity."

Change in Defense Buying Policy Urged

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A Chicago wallpaper manufacturer told Senate investigators today that as a result of the Government's defense buying policies the nation was "headed toward financial ruin for large numbers of American businesses and industries, a great deal of unemployment in a time of labor scarcity, and a failure to use to advantage the productive facilities of this country."

The assertion was made by Albert J. Browning, President of United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., in testimony before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee.

Mr. Browning, formerly an official of the Office of Production Management, urged a change in the method of priorities "so that consideration can be given to the needs of civilian industries."

"The official in charge of this work," he said, "should have the final authority for the allocation of critical items to the arms services, to civilian industries, and to individual manufacturers. In this way, those producers of nondefense items who need small quantities of critical materials in order to continue production, will be able to secure them."

Senators Seek To Curb Fixing Of Farm Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — An attempt to curb by Congressional action any price-fixing orders on farm products is planned by Senators Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina and Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma.

Protesting that actions by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, were "robbing farmers of a chance for a fair price," Chairman Smith said he would ask the Senate Agriculture Committee to act on the matter at once.

"Mr. Henderson breaks the cotton market every time he opens his mouth," Senator Smith, known as "Cotton Ed," said.

Senator Thomas, also critical of Mr. Henderson's price-fixing attempts, said he would offer two riders to a farm bill dealing with wheat marketing, in an effort to restrict action by Mr. Henderson until Congress had considered price fixing legislation.

Would Restrict Henderson

Senator Thomas said one rider would prohibit any attempt to fix prices on farm products "either directly or indirectly, until Congress passed such authorizing legislation."

The second, he said, would prevent release of any Government cotton loan stocks until after the end of the present emergency, unless Congress specifically ordered some stocks released. Officials in charge of approximately 6,000,000 bales of cotton acquired by the Government under price-supporting loans in recent years, have been reported considering release of some of this supply to offset recent sharp increases in cotton prices.

Senator Smith said that "mere talk" of such a release "had broken the cotton market" just when farmers were beginning to move a new crop to market.

The Senate recently passed a bill by Senator Smith to freeze these loan stocks for the duration of the war but the House has not acted on the measure. The wheat marketing bill recently was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. Any amendments to it normally would get prompt House attention.

Legislation On Way

Although Administration and Congressional leaders have announced that broad price control legislation would be introduced shortly, Senator Smith predicted that farm-minded lawmakers would battle any attempt to halt the recent increases in agricultural prices.

Senator McNary of Oregon, the Senate Republican leader, also said that farmers would oppose any attempt to limit or stabilize agricultural prices.

Mr. Henderson, through the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply (OPACS), has fixed price ceilings of cotton yarns and goods, cottonseed, and leather. Some farm and Congressional leaders protested that these ceilings were indirect attempts to fix farm prices at the time farmers had their first chance in many years for fair returns.

Record Production Of Machine Tools In Month of June

NEW YORK, (AP)—A record production of $63,000,000 of machine tools during June, as a forerunner of a billion-dollar year beginning July 1, was reported by the magazine American Machinist.

The June production compared with $60,800,000 in May.

"Shipments of machine tools in the first half of the current year," said the magazine "totaled $346,900,000, as against $425,000,000 in all of 1940 and $125,000,000 in 1938.

"Despite the high level now, operations still are expanding weekly as new plants start work, as second and third shifts grow and as more sub-contracts are placed by machine tool builders.

"Unless new and staggering armament programs are launched, which require the construction of huge new plants and of large additions to existing factories, the end of a billion-dollar-a-year machine tool business is in sight almost before it arrives.

"Many companies have bookings at full capacity until July, 1942, or longer. But builders are not under equal pressure; some can quote today deliveries as early as October and November. After the peak has passed, the industry believes demand will fall off onto a relatively high plateau where it will remain for the duration of the war."

U. S.-England Plane Output Tops Germany

By the Associated Press

New York

The authoritative magazine, American Machinist, estimated the United States and Great Britain were producing 32 per cent more airplanes a month than Germany and that Russia was running close to the German production mark.

"World production of planes, according to best available estimates," said the magazine, "is around 8,000 planes a month, divided thus:

"Germany, 2,500; Russia, 2,000; Britain, 1,800; United States, 1,500; Japan, 300; Italy, none except parts; and small amounts in British Dominions and non-German Europe."

Glenn L. Martin Net for 6 Months Equals $2.69 Share

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company and its subsidiaries reported sales of $27,383,291 and a net profit of $2,950,640 for the six months ended June 30, 1941.

The net profit, after provision for state and federal taxes at present rates, and provision for estimated additional taxes and contingencies, was equal to $2.69 per share on 1,097,323 shares of common stock outstanding.

Sales for the six-month period, the company said, were more than 89 per cent of sales for the entire year of 1940.

The backlog of unfilled orders as of June 30, 1941, was $652,305,310.

Sales in the first six months of 1940 were $20,112,376 and the net income was $4,291,489 compared with a net income, before taxes, of $7,280,840 in the first six months of this year. The company paid $1.97 per share of common stock in the first quarfer of 1940 and $3.92 in the second quarter.

Mr. Martin said the plant expansion program at Middle River near Baltimore was nearing completion and that manufacturing schedules would be stepped up rapidly as a result.

"Our new plant 2 will go into service shortly after August 1 and the new navy assembly building and airport building should be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1," he said.

He added that the new plant to build bombers at Omaha, Neb., was expected to be completed in the fall or early winter.

Mr. Martin said the company, turning out military planes for the United States and Britain, now employed 22,500 persons and expected to reach its goal of 42,000 by next spring.

Carloadings Rise 2.6 P. C. in Week; 23 P. C. Over 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 899,370 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 23,205 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 168,910 cars, or 23.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 247,705 cars, or 38.0 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase Over—Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Misc. freight	366,566	3,832	84,425
Less-than-carlot mdse.	154,680	547	6,739
Coal	167,956	20,464	46,970
Grain and grain products	61,396	†1,301	8,217
West districts	38,735	†3,442	4,005
Livestock	9,414	†763	†1,154
West. districts	6,504	†552	†1,149
Forest products	44,774	522	10,459
Ore	81,289	185	10,375
Coke	13,295	†281	2,879

†Decrease.

Daily Crude Oil Output Decreases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 191,675 barrels to 3,682,375 for the week ended July 19, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Biggest decline was in Texas, off 205,730 to 1,231,270. East Texas was down 76,930 to 296,950; California, 7,000 to 640,250; Illinois, 3,935 to 333,470; Eastern Fields, 1,500 to 111,500, and the Rocky Mountain States, 650 to 108,940.

Louisiana production increased 6,510 to 320,615; Kansas, 5,250 to 239,050; Oklahoma, 7,650 to 421,750, and Michigan, 900 to 40,530.

Arnold to Reorganize Anti-Trust Division to Expedite Case Handling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General has decided to reorganize his anti-trust division of the Justice Department to expedite handling of a heavy calendar of cases, officials said.

A major step has been the establishment of an 11-member board which makes recommendations to Mr. Arnold on policy questions and prepares detailed statements of policy for the guidance of the staff.

One of the board's first major moves has been development of a program for streamlining procedure.

One executive explained it this way:

Under the present setup a complaint goes to the complaint section, is studied and investigated, and then passed on the trial section for handling in court. Thus a case moves from the supervision of one section head to another, and, in case of an appeal, to a third, although for the most part the work is handled by the same lawyers.

Under the proposed plan, new sections would be established along commodity or industrial lines—for example, one to handle food cases, another for patents and a third for oil.

At least two such sections have been decided upon tentatively, one to be directed by Holmes Baldridge, head of the trial section, and the other by Edward P. Hodges, head of the complaint section. The appellate section will continue to handle appeals.

The division now has 120 Sherman Act cases pending in the courts in addition to 10 general and five defense patent cases, 22 food cases and 40 building cases.

Corwin Edwards, an economist, has been designated chairman of the new policy board.

House Group To Oppose Tax Bill 'Gag Rule'

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—A meeting of House Republicans has decided to fight what minority leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts called a "gag rule" on the $3,529,200,000 tax bill while a bipartisan group of a dozen Senators organized to oppose the requirement for joint income tax returns by husbands and wives.

The House Ways and Means Committee proposes to bring the legislation to the floor next week under parliamentary procedure which would bar any amendments except such as the committee might approve.

Mr. Martin said that most of the Republicans would fight this procedure but he indicated there probably would be little opposition to the bill itself.

"In view of the danger of inflation and the fact that the budget is way out of balance we can't afford to vote against this bill," he said.

He reported that one member at the party conference called for a revenue bill "twice as large" as that voted by the committee and received some applause.

He also said there was debate in the conference for and against the provision requiring married persons to file joint returns. Under this proposal, designed to increase federal revenues by more than $300,000,000, husbands and wives would have to pool income for tax purposes. Thus, where both had an income, they would be subject to higher tax brackets than if they filed individual returns.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada was chosen to lead the Senate drive against the provision if it is finally approved by the House. Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, one of the conferees, told reporters he had received many objections from churches and religious organizations which believed that the plan would tend to increase divorce and decrease marriages.

Jones & Laughlin Recapitalization Plan Is Approved

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Stockholders of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation approved a plan to revise its capital structure and merge its two principal subsidiaries into the parent corporation. The vote was announced as 975,480 for and 42,625 against.

The plan provides for merger of the Vesta and Shannopin coal companies into J. & L. and the wiping out of $26,861,472 in dividend arrearages by stock exchanges.

Bernard J. Reis of New York claimed at the stockholders' meeting the merger would permit directors to vote themselves or any others 300,000 shares of stock, and that each preferred shareholder would be deprived of 35 per cent of his stock earnings.

H. E. Lewis, president and chairman of the corporation, said its earnings in the second quarter this year may be $250,000 less than the first quarter.

One stockholder said J. & L. had "made a great deal of money" in the last two years and should pay as much as possible of the accrued dividends on preferred stock.

Corporation officers replied that preferred stockholders were paid an aggregate of $25 a share from 1930 to 1940 while holders of common stock received nothing. In the same period, the corporation lost $300,000 they said.

Under the revision plan new common stock (no par value) would be exchanged share for share for present common stock. The present 7 per cent preferred stock would be exchanged for one-half share of new 5 per cent cumulative preferred, Series A ($100 par); one-half share of new 5 per cent cumulative preferred, Series B, convertible ($100 par); and one and one-quarter shares of new common stock (no par value).

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. reported for the quarter ended June 30, subject to the annual audit and adjustment, a consolidated profit for the corporation and its subsidiaries of $3,937,720, after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, interest and taxes. This compares with a profit of $2,141,645 reported for the same quarter last year.

The consolidated profit for the six months ended June 30 was $8,098,227, compared with $3,276,256 for the same period last year.

Real Estate Bonds Show Steady Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real estate bonds during the past year have shown an uninterrupted month to month rise, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average Bulletin.

The average price of a $1,000 real estate bond based upon the 200 prominent issues used in this survey is now $298 compared to $281 on Dec. 31, 1940, and $295 on May 31, 1941. The improvement shown during the month of June is exactly 1 per cent and the rise shown in the first half of 1940 is 6.1 per cent.

In the first half of the year issues secured by New York properties are up 7.3 per cent followed by Philadelphia issues up 5.3 per cent and Pittsburgh issues up 4.9 per cent. Boston issues alone are lower than they were at the close of last year by 0.4 per cent but Boston issues have the highest average price of $451 per $1,000.

'New Deal' Called Vanguard Of Managerial Revolution

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last of three articles reviewing Prof. James Burnham's recent book, "The Managerial Revolution."

A large number of sovereign states developed under capitalism, according to the thesis of "The Managerial Revolution," but technological advance has outmoded this kind of world set-up, and ruined the post-Versailles system even faster than the post-Vienna system was washed up 100 years ago. In fact some of the new leaders are already looking toward a world-state, and wars are likely to be fought, even after this one, over such ambitions.

But the difficulties of a world state are probably too much even for the technological capacities of the managerial economy, and the world will probably have to be divided at least three ways, between Europe, America, and Asia, round the centers of advanced industry. World War I was the last capitalist war and this is the first war of the managerial economies. The first stage of the wars of the managerial economies was ended when France surrendered and a united Europe under Germany was possible. The major theme for this and future managerial economy wars then becomes the struggle between the three great potential continent-states, with Russia splitting between the European and Asiatic, and the British Empire falling largely under American leadership.

The Idiom of the Managers

The managerial economic system will have to develop its own sales idiom just as did capitalism, and this sales talk must be just as high-flown and impressive as that of capitalism. Just as the bourgeoisie got the loyalty of the propertyless with individualism, opportunity, natural rights, private initiative, and so on, the new system must have appealing phrases and is already developing them everywhere. The capitalist slogans have lost their appeal, as is shown by recent elections in the United States, by the Saar plebiscite, by the failure of recruiting in capitalist-democratic countries, and by many other signs discussed as indignantly in Wall Street as they are discussed unemotionally in Professor Burnham's book.

The new talk is about the state, planning, duties, order, discipline, jobs, green pastures, the indispensable leader, and so on. The new idiom is being prepared not by the managers themselves but by the intellectuals. But managers, since they get along better under state protection, whether German, Russian, or New Deal, are less worried about the uncertain economic future than anybody else.

Capitalist critics ("Wall Street opinion") generally identify Stalinism, Naziism and New Deal trends as similar, because they all talk down capitalism. Also they generally move toward the same idea of "the party." Communism and Fascism are already clearly a set of doctrines to enlist mass support for the interests of the new ruling class. New Deal doctrines are moving in the same direction. All of them are bound to be developed considerably further during the century, which is already producing as fundamental a conflict of ideas as the sixteenth-century canonical quarrel over interest or the eighteenth-century conflict of ideas between the French philosophies and the ancient regime.

Russia Good Illustration

Russia is a first class illustration of the trend to managerial economy. In the first stage of the revolution, capitalism and the capitalists were wiped out with the help of the masses. In the second stage, begun in the 'twenties and dramatically concluded with the great purge, the political power of the masses ("workers' control") was also wiped out, and the managers—"technicians," "specialists," and so on—became a privileged class. It had to be so, because workers couldn't run modern factories or co-ordinate a modern economy, even at the poor standard of accomplishment of Russian managers. Russia then became as despotic a state as could be imagined, a system of class exploitation. The Kronstadt rebellion was the turning point where the Russian State, after liquidating the capitalist, liquidated the workman's political power also. But "low-grade careerists" in the Russian managerial system have kept it weak, and the European part of the Russian managerial state will probably be taken over by Germany.

The German managerial revolution reversed the Russian sequence, in that it first destroyed the political power of the working class, and only then turned on the capitalists, who in fact are not yet entirely washed up. Capitalist forms are still retained in German industry but they have lost nearly all meaning. However, the attack on the capitalists was slow enough so that many individual capitalists could change role and become managers, and Germany did not therefore lose so heavily in managerial ability by its revolution as did Russia. A curious by-product is that there are few managers among the German exiles. In effect the German managerial revolution first used the capitalists to curb the masses, then uses the masses to curb the capitalists, while in Russia the revolutionary leaders first used the masses to get rid of the capitalists, then destroyed the political power of the masses.

New Deal the Vanguard

The vanguard of the managerial revolution in the United States is the New Deal, led not by Roosevelt but by "the younger group of administrators, experts, technicians, bureaucrats who have been finding places throughout the state apparatus; not merely those who specialize in political technique, in writing up laws with concealed 'jokers,' in handling Roosevelt a dramatic new idea, but also those who are doing the actual running of the extending government enterprises: in short, managers."

It was under the New Deal that the Federal Government really began to reach out not only for new industry to own but also for new methods of controlling privately owned industry; conventional budget ideas were abandoned, the markets for private capital were controlled and discouraged, and the sovereignty of Congress has been whittled away in favor of the bureaus, and capitalist ideology and institutions have been consistently undermined. In addition "the New Deal," says Professor Burnham, "has curbed the masses along lines adapted to the managerial future," and "by tying the popular organizations closer and closer to the state." For instance, it virtually sponsored the C. I. O., then as the C. I. O. developed the "managers" withdrew some of their support from it and the A. F. of L. was persuaded to lower its traditional policy of no political entanglements. Farmers' and consumers' organizations have been similarly brought into the Federal management camp. "Even the name of the new (defense) agency—Office of Production Management—is symptomatic."

Resembles Germany More

The pattern has so far developed more like that of Germany than Russia, though political reduction of both capitalists and the masses has been much slower. But the trend is irreversible, for capitalism is now incapable of making efficient war, of exploiting backward people, or of holding public morale at high enough heat for the present emergencies.

The fact that the coming managerial class may not want all the implications of the situation clearly presented is no more surprising than that the bourgeosie never liked having their slogans and ideology decoded into their fundamental class meaning. On the other hand "it is a ridiculous caricature to think of the modern bureaucrat in terms of the fussy, briefcase - carrying incompetent whom we read about in nineteenth century novels."

"The Managerial Revolution" contains much more than this outline. The author finds his theory so useful he chances a number of tangible guesses about future international developments. One of the most definite (the book was published early in April) was of a near-term taking of European Russia by the Germans. Who else guessed that? The book even has a guess as to whether the revolution in this country will eventually produce a terror. "The Managerial Revolution" is the year's boldest piece of thinking in political economy.

Two Largest Brokerages To Form Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles E. Merrill, one of Wall Street's outstanding personalities, is on his way to a new high venture in the brokerage business—that of applying modern merchandising methods to the largest commission house in the world.

On Aug. 18 he will become the senior partner in a new firm—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. It will be the outgrowth of a merger on that day of the present firms of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt and of Fenner & Beane. They are now the two largest member firms of the New York Stock Exchange.

The consolidated firm will have nearly 100 offices spread across the country; will have 48 general partners and 19 special partners; the combined capitalization will be in excess of $6,000,000; membership will be held in 28 security and commodity exchanges.

Wall Street observers were unanimous that "Charley" Merrill—stocky, grey-haired, ever-smiling chain store financier—would have the biggest opportunity anyone ever had to realize his ambition to apply aggressive merchandising methods to the business of buying and selling securities and commodities.

With him into the enlarged concern will go his present senior partner, E. A. Pierce and Fenner & Beane's principal senior partner, Charles E. Fenner and Philip W. Russell.

Mr. Merrill has introduced many innovations to the stock brokerage business. More than a year ago he embarked on an ambitious nationwide advertising campaign to acquaint the public with the facilities of his firm. Early this week he announced in the first full year the firm had acquired 19,572 new customers as a result of this campaign.

Mr. Pierce—he is snow white and shortish and gets to the point of a subject quickly—has played an important part in the various reorganizations of the stock exchange, including that of ousting the so-called "old guard" element in the management during the days of Richard Whitney.

Philip Russell, of Fenner & Beane, is a former lawyer turned broker. He also had a part in the reform movement with Mr. Pierce.

Fenner & Beane was organized in 1917 as a New Orleans cotton house by Charles E. Fenner and the late A. C. Beane. In recent years it has expanded enormously by absorbing other firms and is known as one of the largest commodity houses in the street in addition to its stock business. The Merrill Lynch firm goes back 121 years to the old concern of Gawthmey & Co., of Richmond, Va.

The new merged firm will have more than 10 per cent of the total out-of-town offices of stock exchange member firms; a huge slice, for one out of the total of nearly 600 member firms. Of course, many of the member firms are highly specialized, and not competing for general commission business. Also, some of the larger houses have few offices, concentrate on big accounts.

A Special Meeting

of the members of the

Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston

will be held at the office of the Association, 246 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, on Monday, August 4, 1941, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of authorizing this Association to make loans on small apartment houses.

Morris Bernstein, Secretary

Chance for a bright idea

There's only one reason why so many people use advertising—they haven't found a cheaper way to do what advertising does.

And what it does is save time in finding enough customers to keep factories and stores busy.

There's a chance here for a bright idea.

But it's got to be mighty good. Advertising is.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOU WILL ENJOY DEALING WITH THIS BANK

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 4¼s '52-'47	119.14	119.14	119.14
4 2s '50-'48	106.18	106.17	106.17
2 3¼s '52-'49	113.10	113.10	113.10
3 2½s '53-'49	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 3s '55-'51	113.4	113.4	113.4
33 2½s '58-'56	104.21	104.21	104.21
1 2¾s '59-'56	110.26	110.26	110.26
5 2¾s '63-'58	110.28	110.28	110.28
2 2¾s '65-'60	111.16	111.15	111.15

New York City Bonds

42 3s '80	104⅞	104¾	104⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78¾	78½	78¾
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	101 0-32	101 0-32	
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	109	109
24 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	108¾
95 Am T&T 3s '56 wi	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106¼	106¼
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
10 A T & S F 4s 95	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 A T & S F 4½s 48	104	104	104
57 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80	80
28 A C Line cit 4s 52	72¾	71⅞	71⅞
1 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	56	56	56
1 Atl Gu & Wl 5s 59	99	99	99
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64¾	64¼	64¾
25 B&O 95 st A	36⅛	36	36
5 B&O 95 st C	40⅜	40¼	40¼
15 B&O 2000 st D	36¼	36	36¼
6 B&O 96 st F	33	36	36
55 B&O cv 60 st	32½	32¼	32¼
10 B&O 4s 48	64¼	64	64
1 B&O S W 50 st	46	45⅝	45¾
34 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50¼	49⅞	50¼
17 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	50½	49⅞	50½
8 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
50 Boston & Me 4½s 70	33¼	32½	33
10 Boston & Me 4s 60	72	71¾	72
2 Buf R & P 5s 57	43¼	43	43
14 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6	6	6
1 Bush Term 5s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Can Nor Ry 4½s 56	100½	100½	100½
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100⅛	100	100⅛
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	108⅛	108	108⅛
4 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
2 Carolina & Gen Ss 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	43¼	43¼	43¼
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54½	55
9 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	19¾	20¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18⅜	18½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17½	17½	17½
31 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
14 Chi&Alton 3s 49	18	17¼	17¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83	82¼	83
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	73¾	73½	73½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81½	81½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¾	97¼	97¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¼	29	29¼
2 Chi & Erie 5s 82	114½	114½	114½
4 Chi Gt West In 4½s	36½	36¼	36¼
4 Ghi Gt West 4s 88	67⅛	67⅜	67⅜
1 Chi I&L 6s 65	11½	11½	11½
113 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12¼	12	12⅛
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40¾	40½	40¼
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40⅞	40½	40½
2 SM&SP gen 4s 89	40	40	40
2 CM&SP 3½s 89B	89	89½	89½
5 Chi & NW 6½s 36	34¼	34¼	34¼
20 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
13 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	28¾	28½	28¾
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2	1⅞	2
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	19	19	19
4 Chi & NW 3½s '87	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
9 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	44½	44½
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 CRI & P 4s'88	23¼	23	23¼
120 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	69	69	69
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108¾	108½	108½
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	98¼	98	98
21 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
21 Childs Co 5s'43	41½	41½	41½
11 CCC&StL 4½s'77	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	56	56	56
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	109	108¾	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	81	86½	86½
1 Col P & L 5s'70	81	81	81
7 Col & So 4½s'80	22⅝	22½	22½
3 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
18 ComlMack inc '69 ww	52	51¼	51½
11 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¾	109⅜	109⅝
13 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Con Rys 4s'55 Jan	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
10 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	83½	83½	83½
93 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	19¼	18¾	19¼
1 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	20	20	20
38 Cub RR 5s 52	25	24½	25
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22	21⅝	22
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅝	55¼	55½
1 D & R G 4½s 36	14½	14½	14½
8 D & R G 4s 36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 D & R G West 5s255	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 D & R G W rest 5s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Del Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Det Ed 3s 70	107	106⅝	107
4 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
1 Det Tow Ch 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	99	99	99
5 Erie Auto L 2¾s 50	101½	101½	101½
6 Erie rfg 5s 67	31¾	31¼	31¼
5 Erie rfg 5s 75A	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
10 Erie 1st 4s 96	91	90⅞	91
16 Erie gen lien 4s 96	58½	58⅜	58½
15 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Erie General 5s 53	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Fla E Sst 5s 74	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	23¾	23¾	23¼
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	58½	58¼	58½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91½	91½	91½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4⅜s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	102	102
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 61	83	83	83
8 Gulf M & Oh 4s'75	71½	71½	71½
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	48	48	48

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	83½	83½	83½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	99½	99½	99½
1 Housatonic 5s'37	64	64	64
1 Houst'n Oil Trex 4½s 54	103½	103½	103½
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38¼	38	38
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45⅛	45	45⅛
40 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11	11¼
1 Ill Cen 3½s'52	42½	42½	42½
5 Ill Cen 4s'52	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	43½	43½	43½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	44	44	44
16 Il Cen 4¾s'66	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1 Il Cen Louis 3½s'53	58	58	58
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	49¾	49⅜	49⅜
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44½	44½	44½
20 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	23	22	23
8 Interlake Irn cv 4'47	101	100⅞	101
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	17½	17½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	38	38
53 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	89⅞	89½	89⅞
1 Int Paper 6s'55	105	105	105
3 Int T&T 4½s'52	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Int T&T 5s'55	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99	98¾	99
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	48½	48½	48½
2 K O South 5s 50	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	82½	82½	82½
1 Kings CoE&P 6s 97	170	170	170
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	77	77	77
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	75½	75	75
6 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	75	75	75
2 Lac Gas 5s'42	97	97	97
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29½	29½	29½
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	98	98	98
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78½	78½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76½	76	76
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	65	65	65
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	64	64⅝	64⅝
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50½	50½
24 Lehigh Val cn 5s 2003 st	38½	38½	38¾
35 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34⅞	34⅞
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	33	33⅜
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31	31	31
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107⅛	107	107
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87½	87	87½
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87½	87	87
4 Louis&N 3½s 50 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Lou Gas E El 3½s 66	110	110	110
3 Maine Cen 4s 60	81¼	81	81¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
33 Manati Sug 4s 57	44	39½	43
8 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68	68	68
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 MSP&SSM 5½s'49	1	1	1
22 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11½	11½
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	29	28¾	28¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	25¾	25¾	25¾
41 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37½	37	37
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27⅝	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝
27 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
20 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	28	27⅞	27⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	1⅞	2
8 MonWPaPubServ3s'60	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 Mont Pow gn 4½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
29 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43⅜	43	43⅛
46 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39	38½	39
29 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43¼	42⅝	43
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nat Supply 3s'60	106¼	106⅛	106¼
6 N Eng RR 5s '45	60	60	60
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	109	109	109
1 NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	75	75	75
1 NYC&H 3½s '97	46½	46½	46½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	45	45	45
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	46	44½	44½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	44	44	44
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62¼	62¼
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	57
1 NYC cn 4s '98	61⅞	61½	61⅞
4 NYC 3¾s '46	92¾	92½	92½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	60¾	61¼
17 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82½	82	82½
1 NYC Mt Cen 3½s 98	60	60	60
8 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74¼	74¼	74¼
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63¼	63¼
17 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
26 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	95½	95¼	95¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	73	73	73
12 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¾	63⅜	63¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¾	54¾	54¾
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29½	29¼	29½
15 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¼	46	46¼
5 NYNH&H 4s 67	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
20 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4⅛	4	4
4 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
1 Nor Am Co 6s 45	104	104	104
42 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66⅞	66⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	58½	58½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52¼	52½
23 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75¼	75½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42⅞	43
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
30 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	71¼	71¼	71¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	110⅛	110	110
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106½	106⅜	106½
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103⅛	103	103
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112⅜	112⅜
16 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 StLIM&S 4sR&G 33	74⅜	74½	74½
12 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅝	15½	15½
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	15	15
51 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
10 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15¼	15	15¼
40 St L&F 4s 50 A	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
20 St L&F 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
8 St L SW 5s 52	40¼	39¾	40¼
13 S L SW rfg 5s 90	21½	21¼	21¼
33 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79	78	79
1 St L SW 2nd4s 89	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
60 StP&KC ShL 4½s41	10⅛	10	10
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98½	98½
7 Socony-Vac 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
13 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109⅝	109¼	109¼
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108	108	108
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52½	52¾
3 Sou Pac 4s 68	53	52¾	52¾
46 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52¾	53
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66¼	66½
23 So Pac 3¾s 46	70⅜	69¾	70⅝
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
20 South Ry 6½s 56	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
2 South Ry 6s 56	82	82	82
20 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅜	90	90⅛
24 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅜	62	62
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	76½	76½	76½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
14 Tex Corp 3s'65	106⅞	106⅜	106½
9 Tex Corp 3s'59	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	68½	68½	68½
1 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
7 Third Ave aj 5s'60	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Toronto H&BF 4s 46	99½	99½	99½
1 Union Oi Cal 6s 42	102 31-32	102 31-32	102 31-32
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	99½	99½	99½
14 Un Pac 3½s'70	99	99	99
8 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	107	106¾	106¾
1 Unit Oil cv 5s'42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	95¾	95½	95¾
5 U S Steel 5.80s '46	102	102	102
1 US Steel 2.35s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 US Steel 2.40s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
11 Utah P&Lt 5s 44	102¼	102	102
19 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	65¼	65	65
6 Va & SW cn 5s 58	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
9 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	15½	15¼	15¼
13 Wabash 1st 5s 39	63½	63	63⅛
2 Wabash 5s 76B	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
16 Warren Bros 6s 41	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1 Warran Ry 3½s 2000	36	36	36
11 West Pen P 3½s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1 West Sts 4s 2361 reg	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103½	103½	103½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25⅞	25½	25½
16 Western Un 5s 51	86	84¾	86
12 Western Un 5s '60	85	84¼	85
20 Western Un 4½s '50	84¾	84	84½
29 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	94	94	94
9 Wis Cen 4s '49	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
19 Young S&T 3¼s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Australia 4½s '56	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Belgium 6½s '49	92	92	92
5 Brazil 8s '41	20⅝	20½	20½
3 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17	17
1 Budapest 6s '62 wd	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Buen A 4½s '77	51¼	51¼	51¼
14 Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Buen A 4⅜s '76	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
6 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
6 Canada 4s '60	100	99⅞	100
17 Canada 3s '67	87½	87½	87½
25 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
26 Chile 6s '63 asd	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
16 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	26¾	26¾	26¾
150 Cuba 4½s '77	63½	63	63½
3 Denmark 6s '42	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
3 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	9	9
8 GtConElPJap 7s 44	61	60½	60½
4 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	68	67½	67½
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	7	7	7
3 Haiti 6s 52	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Hung L M'47½s61A	5	5	5
17 Japan 6½s 54	60	57	57
16 Japan 5½s 65	45	43	43
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5½	5½	5½
3 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Minas Ger 6½s 59	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Orient Dev 6s 53	38	33	33
14 Orient Dev 5½s 58	37⅜	33	33
3 Oslo City 4½s 55	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
7 Panama 3¼s A 94	55⅜	55	55⅞
5 Panama 5s 63A st asd	56	56⅜	56⅜
2 Peru 7s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Queensld 7s 41	98	97½	97⅝
3 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	10	10
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
20 Sao Paulo 8s 40	55⅞	55	55⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	18½	18½	18½
7 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	41½	38½	38½
6 Tokyo City 5½s 61	47	44	44
12 Tokyo City 5s 52	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛
16 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	37½	35	35
15 Urug aj 3¾s 4&4½s79	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Urug 4½s 78	43	43	43
5 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Urug cv3¾s4½s 79	43	43	43
9 Yokohama 6s 61	47	42	42½

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 4,423,000; previous day, 7,294,175; week ago, 5,182,000; year ago, 3,445,000; two years ago, 5,772,475; Jan. 1 to date, 1,251,866,675 year ago, 928,749,200; two years ago, 950,853,175.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Utils.
Net change			
Today's close	128.59	30.35	18.65
Previous close	128.59	30.35	18.65
1941 high	133.59	30.54	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅛	9⅛
American Hardware Co	22¼	24¾
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Viscose	26¼	28¼
American Viscose pf	112⅜	114⅜
American Wringer Co	5¼	6½
†Amoskeag Company	22	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	72½	...
*Appleton Company	25	30
*Appleton Company 7 pf	104½	108½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4¼
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28½	30½
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	112	115
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6	7½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	....
Boston Wharf Company	14	16¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¾	31¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4½	5⅝
Brinks Inc	78	....
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5⅞
Central Railway Signal A	37	....
Chapman Valce Manufac	34	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15⅜
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24	27
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	102	105
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	2⅞	4
Draper Corporation	68	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	51⅛	6⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17¾
Exolon Co	13½	15½
Family Loan Society Inc	14	26½
Family

Cherry Festival 'Queen'

Underwood

Señorita Cristina Michels

Daughter of the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, who with her mother and father lent, as guests, a tone of Pan-Americanism to the National Cherry Festival held this month in Traverse City, Mich. Chile uses cherries to an extent even greater than the United States.

Michigan's Cherry Fete Tinged With Neighborliness by Chileans

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Pan-Americanism was the theme of the National Cherry Festival here this month. The festival saluted a number of outstanding personages, among them the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Rodolfo Michels, Señora Michels, and their daughter, Christina Michels, who presided as "queen."

The cherries for which this section is famous are grown in Chile also, where they are utilized to a greater extent than in the northern countries. They are even dried for winter use.

At a public reception, Señorita Michels met thousands of her loyal subjects; she had occasion to greet the radio listeners in Chile and other South American countries through a special shortwave hookup over NBC.

Speaking at a breakfast given in his honor Señor Michels said, "Should our two countries ever be endangered you will find the lone star of the Chilean flag firmly beside the 48 stars of the American flag.

"We have similar ways of life, similar forms of government. Our officers are elected by the same democratic system as yours. We read many of the same papers. We get our inspirations from the same divine source. Why can't we be every day planting our seeds of unity, so that this relationship becomes, in the very near future, a reality."

Labor Disputes Continue On East and West Coasts

By the Associated Press

Labor disputes continued today in points as widely separated as Southern California and the Florida Keys.

Scores of women's garment factories in Los Angeles were picketed by striking workers, and American Federation of Labor construction laborers remained away from their jobs on Army and Navy building projects at Key West, Fla.

The Los Angeles strikes, called by the A. F. of L. International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in support of demands for wage increases, affected about 3,000 workers, the majority of whom were sewing machine operators. The employees demanded increases ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. In the case of the sewing machine operators, the increase sought was from $24.75 to $26.50 for a 35-hour week, with overtime pay starting at 35 hours instead of 40 hours.

A portion of the 1,000 striking Key West laborers employed on defense projects here went back to work as one contractor met the demand for 61½ cents an hour wages.

Paul Smith Construction Company called 100 members of the striking A. F. of L. affiliated layers' union back to work on two low cost housing projects at the demanded scale.

Meanwhile, Charles Albury, President and Chairman of the Union's Grievance Committee, rejected a compromise offer of 10 cents an hour increase on the scale of 40 cents an hour, saying, "We went out for 62½ cents an hour and we're not going to consider any other price."

Chicago — Union railroad employees presented their demands to the Nation's railroads for wage increases which the carriers declared amounted to $700,000,000 a year, although a union spokesman estimated the total at $600,000,000. Lengthy negotiations were expected to develop, with the possibility that in the end the cases would be turned over to the National (Railway) Mediation Board.

Kansas City — By arbitration, stratoliner pilots of the Transcontinental and Western Airline won pay increases of 80 cents an hour for daylight flying and $1.20 an hour after dark. The old day scale had ranged from $4.80 to $5.20 an hour and the night rate from $7.20 to $7.50. The increases were retroactive to July 8, 1940.

The prolonged arbitration hearing brought testimony that T. W. A. pilots average $9,100 a year.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board recommended an increase of 5 cents an hour for female employees of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, Plainville, Conn. Male employees previously were granted a 10 cent increase and female employees had been given 5 cents. The wage scales varied widely, and no average rate was compiled by the Board. The firm makes ball bearings for aircraft, automotive and machine use.

Washington — The Executive Council of the International Association of Machinists voted, it was learned, to resume paying its per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and thereby retain its affiliation with the A. F. of L.

The machinists quit paying the tax last December in connection with their long standing dispute with another A. F. of L. union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as to which had jurisdiction over the dismantling and erection of machinery on construction jobs.

Officials of the machinists union, which claims a membership of 280,000, estimated that the arrears on the tax would run between $50,000 and $60,000.

Los Angeles—Proposals for a stabilized wage scale in the Southern California aircraft industry have been presented by three airplane companies to the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists.

Simultaneously, the head of a fourth aircraft concern, announced agreement with the plan, and the leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers' Aircraft Division arrived to further a similar move.

East Alton, Ill.—A. F. of L. chemical workers and the Western Cartridge Company received recommendations from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for settlement of a dispute affecting about 550 workers, Terms of the plan included union maintenance and immediate 5 per cent wage increases, with the question of further increases to be submitted to arbitration. The present minimum, officials said, is 52 cents an hour; the average, slightly more than 71 cents.

Defense Highways Get $295,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Congress passed and sent to the White House yesterday a compromise version of legislation authorizing $295,000,000 for defense highways.

The measure had been drafted by a joint Senate-House committee after the two chambers had passed differing legislation.

The compromise would authorize $125,000,000 in Federal grants to States for construction and improvement of strategic highways, $150,000,000 for roads leading to defense establishments, $10,000,000 for flight strips adjacent to public highways and $10,000,000 for surveys.

The Federal Government would stand three-fourths of the cost, the States supplying the remainder.

'Inner Patrol' Organizing On Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP)—Taking a lesson from Dunkirk and the priceless aid rendered the British by a motley volunteer fleet of small boats, the Navy is organizing an auxiliary of small craft along the Pacific Coast for close-in patrol work in case of war.

The little fishing and pleasure boats that ply coastal waters, and know every inlet and bar, are being mobilized by the hundreds and arrangements have been made to fit them with suitable guns if a coast defense emergency arises.

It is all being done on a volunteer basis, Twelfth Naval District officers say. Skippers, along with their crews, are being induced into the Naval Reserve at San Francisco, Monterey, Eureka and a dozen other port towns along the west coast.

"The larger craft will mount machine guns," a Navy spokesman explained. "Perhaps even heavier armament, to combat aircraft if the necessity should arise. But the principal function will be patrol."

In case of war, the auxiliary unit boats would watch for submarines, intercept small boats attempting landings at unfrequented coast points, be on the lookout for stray enemy aircraft on reconnaissance missions, and sweep for mines.

The small vessels are being surveyed as to valuation so they can be purchased by the government if and when actually called into service; 500 additional vessels in the district could be bought and put into service promptly should necessity arise.

Yachtsmen, fishermen and tugboat men who volunteer are being enlisted in the M-2 classification of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. Physical requirements are not stringent, and men between 17 and 50 are eligible.

A nuclear force for the "inner patrol" is already in training on Treasure Island, the former site of the Golden Gate International Exposition, and additional men will be inducted and trained to augment the force.

The completed force, it was pointed out, will be an effective naval unit, despite the heterogeneous nature of the vessels, because the men who man it will have the double advantage of Navy training and intimate knowledge of the waters to which they are assigned.

Jobs Protection After War Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—A six-point program proposing specific methods of protecting jobs of workers laid off by reductions in peace-time production due to defense is outlined by the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America at its national headquarters here.

The program would oppose arbitrary reduction of production of consumer goods; require the Government to give companies affected by reduction of consumer goods, defense contracts; provide workers laid off in consumer production with priority claims to other jobs; eliminate excessive overtime in defense work to provide more employment; and be administered by "bona-fide union-government-management co-operation."

The sixth point asks the President "to compel giant corporations to stop fleecing the nation by monopolistic practices which are creating scandalous artificial shortages in materials."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 918 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Etchings, Religious Boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-60, Fitchburg, Mass.

FURS

FURS REMODELED. Next Season's Mode for Old Furs—Give your old fur coat a new lease on life. $25 for this splendid remodeling service; includes restyling, repairing, refitting, cleaning, glazing, seam reinforcing, new silk lining, loops, buttons; 2 years' guarantee. Open evenings till 9 p. m. Illust. catalog showing what the smart woman will wear, free on request. Miller Fur Co., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

PAYING GUESTS

The Garden House Inn West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.—A small homelike hotel; pleasant rooms, delicious meals; free transportation to beach; select clientele. Route 28. Tel. Harwich 358-W-1.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN. — Beautifully built stone home, 19 rooms, easy to care for; 7 master rooms, 5 baths, 4 servants' rooms with 2 baths; large sun porch, etc.; ideal for large family; about 3 acres grounds; price low for quick sale. Write Box S-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

UNDIVIDED half equity in Duluth apartment building, $3500; fully rented. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—3 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
New apartment building, 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon Streets); distinctive 4-room apartments, every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

MEDFORD, Mass.—65-A Ashland Street; 6-room, second-floor apt. Tile bath, hot water heat, oil burner; garage. Newly refinished. $55. Call Mystic 0364-J.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40, En. 2-1883.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELEIGH MANOR — A home for the care and teaching of retarded children. MR. and MRS. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Mass.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1260 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BASS RIVER, CAPE COD, MASS., on Route 28 near Hyannis—Attractive housekeeping and non-housekeeping cottages and guest rooms. Write Quaint Steps, P. O. Box 181.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28, midway between Canal and Provincetown — Heated rooms, baths; breakfasts served. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GRANBY, MASS. — Four-room summer cottage; on hard road. Write 11 Florida St., Springfield, Mass.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. G. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

HELP WANTED

HIGH-GRADE dietitian or steward; give references, qualifications, age and experience; Protestant preferred. Box N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY for young man school age, with neat appearance and personality, to work days; apartment hotel desk work, knowledge of typewriting. Box M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Office boy, high school graduate, must know Spanish. Write Box M-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PANTRY girl; room and board; high-class restaurant; Protestant preferred. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description, Greater Boston, vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Felt fabric and straw hats made to order, hats cleaned, remodeled. LaMODE SHOP, 1833 Main Street.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Oustanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms, weekly or monthly, for quiet, refined guests in small, attractive, private home of Mrs. F. M. Steinbock.

BOSTON business girl enjoying country home recommends unusual advantages for another to share. Box K-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROAD ISLE, Bournedale, Mass., "On the Canal"—Fine food featuring special Cape Cod dishes; guest house and lodges with twin beds and private showers; rates and menu on request. Tel. Sagamore 333.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Better Class House — Directly on Beach. Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates. Cool. Quiet. Inquiry Invited. I. A. Shaw.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Guest house on the ocean front. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St. Telephone Lynn 3-3567.

PRINTING

• OFFICE PRINTING •
Forms, Letter Press, Catalogs
ADAMS PRESS, Inc.
7 Oakland Street, Lexington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN NEW ENGLAND
428 properties fully described and illustrated in handsome 140-page magazine; save time and travel by sending $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, or 50 Congress Street, Boston.

LINCOLN LAND
At Beaver Pond, restricted lots of 1 to 4 acres, reasonably priced; town water, gas, electricity; near school and center. Call HENRY WARNER, Realtor, Lincoln 0157, R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc., 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro 6415. Owner's exclusive agents.

RUTH PORTER Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

EN ROUTE to the Thousand Islands enjoy clean, quiet accommodations on Lake Ontario; follow Route 3 to historic Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. Avery Cottage.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Furnished corner room in modern home, near bus; also garage; business person. A. Reynolds, 25 Simmons Ave. Bel. 2017.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush, N. Y.—Large, attractive, cross-ventilated room in harmonious surroundings; private home. Tel. Mansfield 6-2165.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, spacious, cool, quiet; double, single; central, near Park, church. Ci. 7-6322.

N. Y. C., 102 E. 31st St.—Cool, quiet; adjoining or separate; for business women; $5.50-$6.00. MRS. RAMAGE, LE. 2-2582.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Syracuse Christian Science church, preferably resident of Syracuse. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Practical or child's nurse desires position, experienced, efficient worker; American; driver's license; Protestant. Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER - attendant (middle aged) wishes position; Protestant. Write Box H-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPING at home by experienced secretary or part-time work in an office. Phone Belmont 0719 (Mass.).

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE SUNAPEE region, SUMMER HOMES of character and quality, for rent and for sale. Sargent & Co., New London, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Bon Voyage Flowers Anywhere
Going on a Visit?
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090 — Medford Branch 242 High St. Mystic 0600

Insecticides and Sprayers
Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
Picnic Grills
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE BUILDING BARBER SHOP
80 BOYLSTON STREET
Discriminating Men Appreciate Our Careful Work. Women Like Our Hair Cutting.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Great Values at Drastic Reductions
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
PRESENT PRICES
on all stock merchandise through August. Fall prices will be higher.
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE COMPANY
610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

BROOKLINE

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies — JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Ford — Immediate delivery on most models. The big new Ford with the 90 horsepower.
MacKenzie Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES AND SERVICE
185 Mass. Ave. Kir. 6060-1-2

New Sweet Corn
Hood's French Ice Cream delivered packed in dry ice—75 cents a quart

SAGE'S
Harvard Square Tro 2211 — Belmont Center Bel. 4500

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS — **Gas and Oil**
Our Lubrication Jobs Include Checking of Brake, Fluid and Battery.
S. H. McCARTNEY
104 Mt. Auburn Street
Kirkland 7730 Trowbridge 1500

Try one of our fresh peach ice cream sodas.
Fiske's Candy Shop
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Las. 2182

TEL—KIR. 8640 — 1306 MASS. AVENUE FAIRFAX HALL
BEATRICE CRIMSON STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Shorthand Typewriting
SECRETARIAL WORK
LAISDELL
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YELLOW CABS
Call KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

CENTERVILLE

DOUBTFIRE'S STORE
JOHN S. GOODWIN, Prop.
Meats—Groceries
Vegetables
Really fresh calves liver
Tel. Hyannis 183 Pine Street

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables *Fish*
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

Geishecker's
Mid-Summer Clearance
Slacks—Sport Shirts—Swim Suits
Smart Accessories
559 High Street Dedham 0819

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Summer Dresses and Coats for Women and the Miss
Men's Suits in Summer Weight Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

F. H. Lane Company
BROTHERS
Tropical Suits—Straw Hats
ALSO Abundance of Sport Apparel at attractive prices
530 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. Atwood—*Grocer*
520 Main Street Tel. 980

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Let us check over your car to assure a pleasant vacation trip.
GREEN & DREWETT Mobilgas
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

SEMI-ANNUAL SUIT SALE
Hart Schaffner & Marx and other Good Makes
Gerros' Men's Shop
Opposite Post Office

HINGHAM

Elizabeth Arden Treasure Kit
Summer Special $3.95
Regular Price $5.95
An Excellent Christmas Gift—Buy Now
Dykeman's Drug Store
Hing. 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

Fine Selection of Cold Cuts
Chicken Loaf, Veal Loaf, Veal Pickled with Pimento, Spiced Ham, Liverwurst, Luxury Loaf—four kinds in one.
Vegetables Fresh Daily
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HING. 0091—0092

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

August Sale of FURS
Steiger's offer foremost Fashions for 1942. Buy during this August Fur Sale and save.
Fur Department . . . 3rd floor
Steiger's

BAIL'S
Semi-Annual Clearaway Sale now in progress
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Dauphinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD GE HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

Beach and Play Clothes for Sun and Fun
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Beach and Play Shop, Second Floor

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Summer Sale
NOW ON
Geo. Lord & Son
445 Essex Street, Lawrence

LEXINGTON

alvin's inc
20 Waltham St., Lexington
Individual Summer Dresses Play Clothes
BATEMAN'S
1785 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0223
Midsummer Sale
featuring
Blankets—Sheets—Curtains
Dresses and Hosiery

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Buick
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Great SAVINGS in Our Greatest August FUR SALE
Easy Terms! Buy Now!
The BON MARCHÉ
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

Men's Broadcloth SHIRTS
Regular $1.65 Value
The ideal summer shirt for particular men. Fine quality New England made broadcloth. The Goddard Bros. label is your guarantee of quality
$1.39
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3332

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW at KOTZEN'S 37th AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Save 10 to 33⅓%
Easy terms, of course, at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET
MALDEN SQUARE
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

MID-SUMMER SALE
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS—HATS
Hardwick's
APPAREL SHOP
EXCHANGE STREET AT MIDDLESEX
Telephone Malden 3360

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1253 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

The Greatest Sale in Our History
"PALM BEACH SUITS" . . . . now $13.95
"Palm Beach "Slacks $3.95
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQ.

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Go to the Wholesale House with Mr. Gordon and Save on

FUR COATS

CALL MALDEN 5868

Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP

183 Pleasant Street Malden

MEDFORD

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe

BEAUTICIAN

22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford Arl. 4693

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist

Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE

Shoes with style that fit and are dependable

547 MAIN STREET

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.

Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners

We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
VACATION OUTFITS
for Seashore, Country or Travel
Let us show you the proper OUTFIT for your VACATION or WEEKEND.
Polo Shirts, Slacks, Bathing Suits and Trunks, Sweaters and Shorts
517 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Beautiful hot-weather clothes. Beat the heat smartly, fashionably at Willey's

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours. 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
861 Center Street BIG. 8072

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

★Star Market Co.★
Butter Is Lower!
Sun Hill Farm Fresh Creamery
BUTTER—2 1-lb. Rolls 77c
304 Walnut Street Big. 8400

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER
Semi-Annual Sale
Substantial Reductions
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Quality Work Clothes
at Popular Prices
Work Pants, Sanforized shrunk, 1.98
Work Shirts, Button or Zipper Front, Sanforized Shrunk, 88c to 1.48
BESSE CLARKE CO.
73 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL and COKE
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	U	N	E		V	I	O	L	I	N
A		A	R	I	A		N	O	R	A
C	H		E	D	N	A		G	I	N
O	I	L		A	C	I	S		S	C
B	L	O	W		E	D	E	R		Y
		L	O	R	D		E	P	O	S
M		P	E	E	N		T	O	A	D
U	R		N	A	I	L		T	I	E
S	U	M		R	O	A	D		L	U
I	S	A	R		B	Y	R	E		C
C	H	Y	P	R	E		Y	U	L	E

743

MASSACHUSETTS

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SHARON—Foxboro

Home is no place for the family washing
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
FREE—SILVERWARE!
Get lovely Wentworth Silverplate! Just save Royal and Star and Budget Wise Labels.
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Square

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

WESTFIELD BICYCLES

Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

TAUNTON

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Co.
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephone 3421—3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY
(Continued)

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Ice Cream and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

1939 Pontiac 2-Dr. Sedan
Immaculate Throughout
NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water Street Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0437 SEE MR. JONES

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

Lubrication Washing Radiator Flushing Simonizing
DALEY'S STATIONS
270 PARK AVE.—9 MADISON ST.—1055 MAIN ST.
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
On request a Sinclair credit card will be mailed to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavzton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9692
Those answering advertisement: where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—Paying guests received in Old Sussex Manor House, having modern conveniences, extensive garden and views; home produce; from 4½ guineas. Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks post, experienced secretary companion or hostess; capable responsible position and managing staff. Box W-1577, BCM-CSM, London.

LADY seeks appointment trained bookkeeper, housekeeper, receptionist; 10 years hotel experience. Box W-1230, BCM/CSM, London.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE—High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather, moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BATH

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M.I.P.
Estab. 1870
568 Moseley Road. 12
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued.)

Shop at
Plummer's
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

71 BRANCHES Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
79, Old Christchurch Road and 166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 106
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD. 62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
14, Western Road, Brighton.
5, The Arcade, Worthing.

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Agents for Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

High Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
W. PEARSON PRATT, PROPRIETOR
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2205-6

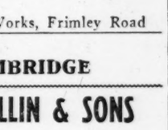
CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES LTD.
FORMERLY SHIRER & HADDON LTD. & THOMAS LANCE & CO. LTD.
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper



CREAMOLA
Tickles the World's Palate

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

EXETER

13, High Street, Exeter.
10, Fleet Street, Torquay.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

Pinder & Tuckwell, Ltd.
43/44 High Street
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
JAEGER (AGENTS) BURBERRY

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

ADDERLYS of LEICESTER
are famous for
Lovely Cashmere Sweater Sets
When in Leicester you should call and see them
ADDERLY & COMPANY LTD.

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

BRAUNS of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20 Bridge St., Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE, SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD
(Continued)

For
Binoculars, Magnifying Glasses, and other scientific instruments
Go To
JAMES A. BANNISTER
10, THE PARADE TEL. SUT. 3124

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road, Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at Vesey House Phone 1461
(Opp. Lloyds Bank)
Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)

SUTTON—Surrey

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd. Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2481

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens Et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3884
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

BESSELL
41 Fleet Street, Torquay
Underwear—Knitwear
Hosiery
Household Linen and Fabrics

CARNELLIS, LTD.
21 Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, etc.
Phone 3305

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREMEXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

RAINCOATS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
KNITWEAR, TWEEDS
for Ladies
Rubber Goods
STANLEY LOVELL
16, THE CENTRE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE
W. GOULSTONE
(Late M. E. Little)
Fruiterer Florist
Greengrocer
5, Magdala Buildings Phone 630
Orders solicited daily
BOUQUETS AND ALL FLORAL TRIBUTES

Kathleen Bradley
Ladies' Hairdresser
Registered Eugene Waver
16, Orchard Place
Phone 2239

WORTHING

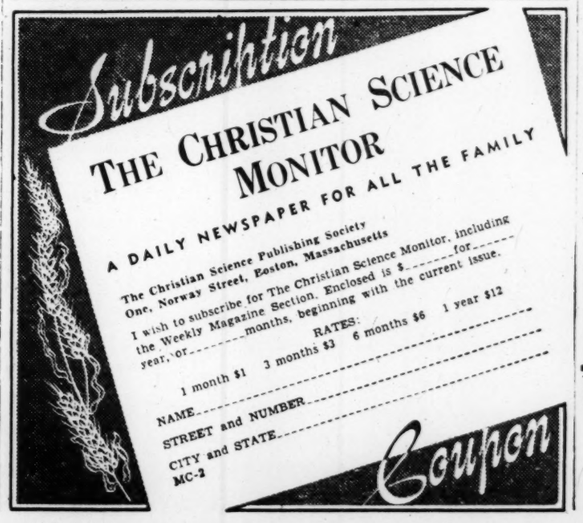
ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

Wales

CARDIFF

Pemound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY **Beetive** SHOES

Gown? Hat?, Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Souvenir From New York

New York City

One day a quiet-mannered westerner with a shy, ingratiating smile wandered into a horse market during an auction. He watched the proceedings with mild interest until there was led before the stand a decrepit, broken-down nag with every indication of being on his last legs. The auctioneer called for bids, but no one responded.

Then something about the poor beast suddenly galvanized the westerner into action, and he called out, "Twenty dollars!"

"Sold," cried the delighted auctioneer.

The teaming contractors and horse dealers grinned slyly and winked to one another. Two were even heard to exclaim, "Sucker!" The westerner paid for the nag, gave him a friendly pat, and took his departure. The next day the animal was on his way to a ranch.

Good range and careful, sympathetic treatment worked wonders with the horse. One day a breeder of hackneys called, looked, and offered $2,000 for him!

"No," said the owner, "he's not for sale. I'm keeping him for a souvenir of New York, where the smart fellows come from."

And that is how a kind-hearted man rescued a poor, neglected horse and restored him to long-continued usefulness. The westerner was Will Rogers.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: I'm the kind that likes to have strawberry shortcake live up to its name; in other words, I do not care for strawberry shortbiscuit.

Detroit News: A Russian spotter was amazed to see the elbow of a German gunner come through the side of a passing tank. Things must be going badly for Adolf if he's building tanks of an inferior tar paper.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Butter costs more, it appears, because there's plenty of it around, and more making every day. That's one of those explanations that have to be read hanging by your feet from the chandelier.

Boston Herald: Leon Henderson has perched his new office in one of those little structures on top of an apartment building, well beyond the ordinary elevator service. Stout statesmen who labor breathlessly up the stairs will doubtless refer to it as his penthouse.

Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Safety Paper' for Bank Checks Is Made Safe?

The "safety" sought by makers of bank check paper is security from alteration, once the check is drawn.

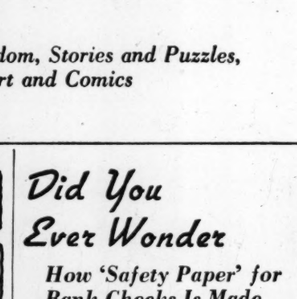
A familiar type of safety check paper is white bond paper which is tinted a delicate shade of some color, such as yellow, blue, green, etc. Besides the tint, the entire surface of the paper is covered with an intricate all-over design printed in a slightly darker tone of the background color. This design may include the trade name of the paper, or the trade mark of the user, or may consist of the user's name repeated over and over, line after line, in small type.

Special colors are used in check-paper tinting, for which printing inks provide no match. Printing ink is a pigment ink, while safety paper is tinted with chemical inks like dyes.

To discourage counterfeiting, the tints used are too faint to be photographed, so that printing plates duplicating the safety design cannot be made by photographic methods.

Any attempt to alter the check by erasure (whether by the abrasion or the chemical eradicator method) removes also the tints and exposes the plain white paper beneath.

Much safety paper may be



ANY ERASURE REMOVES ALSO THE SAFETY TINT AND LETS THE WHITE FOUNDATION PAPER SHOW THROUGH

bought by any firm or individual. Some safety paper, however, is sold only in the form of printed or lithographed checks with the name of the purchaser on them. And, as in the making of Government currency, all such paper is accounted for daily at the mill.

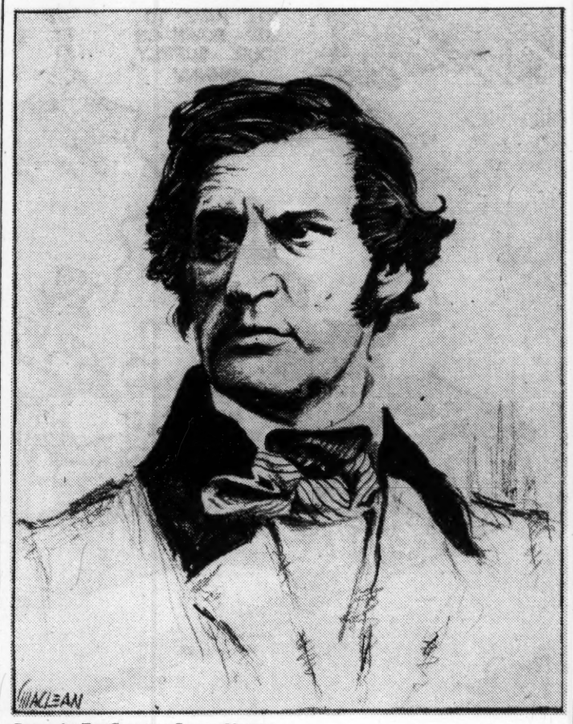
Another special protection is to print the word "void" all over the paper in a special ink. This printing is covered and hidden completely by the all-over design in an unaltered check. However, any erasure or attempt chemically to remove the tint exposes the word "void," which is printed in a substance which it is claimed cannot be removed by any known acid.

No safety paper, however, can protect a user against his own carelessness in making out the check. —W. P. Keasbey

Speed in Baking

A new mobile bakery being tested for the U. S. Army can be set up in 30 minutes, and in 10 minutes more is hot enough to bake 72 one-pound loaves of bread.

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Sumner

1811-1874

SUMNER was a great leader in the cause of human freedom.
He was one of the most eloquent defenders of American liberty.
He came into the world in the home of a noted Boston lawyer.
Nobody could say that he was the brightest in his school.
But he loved reading as much as other boys loved playing.
And when it came to general knowledge he was ahead of them all.
At fourteen he had written a compendium of English history.
After graduation at Harvard he took up the study of law.
Then he was admitted to the bar, and he entered an office.
However capable, Sumner could not be called a good lawyer.
He preferred discussion, reading, lecturing to general practice.
Often he taught at Harvard in place of the regular professors.
He edited "The American Jurist"; he wrote volumes on law.
Then, wishing to see more of the world, he left for Europe.

AT THIRTY-THREE he was home again ready for a new start.
Up to this time he had taken little part in politics.
But thinkers could not keep out of the subject any longer.
Already bitter, slavery agitation was spreading in the North.
And Sumner threw his strength on the side of abolitionism.
In 1845 he was asked to deliver the Fourth of July address.
Referring to "The True Grandeur of Nations," he declared:
"This cannot be in the triumphs of the intellect alone. . . .
It is in moral elevation, sustained . . . by the intellect. . . ."
The lawyer spoke two hours, without notes, without pause.
When published, his splendid oration was read far and wide.
"Sumner is one of the coming men," people began to affirm.
In 1848, the abolitionists organized the Free-Soil Party.
Would Sumner join them? Would he decide to leave the Whigs?
"He will," assured one. "Don't you recall that he once said:
'Loyalty to principle is greater than loyalty to party . . .
The first is from God; the other is a device of this earth'?"
Indeed Sumner hastened to join with the supporters of freedom.
And when Webster left the Senate, he was elected in his place.

MONTHS PASSED before he could get a hearing on slavery.
But his hour came with the introduction of a new amendment:
Namely—that the Fugitive Slave Bill should be repealed.
This permitted the arrest of runaway slaves in Northern States.
Sumner spoke fervently for four hours in favor of its recall.
However, forty-seven nays held out against four yeas. . . .
The War Between the States was now fast approaching.
Feeling throughout the nation was running very high.
This culminated in a vicious attack on the Senator himself.

FOUR YEARS elapsed before Sumner recovered from the blow.
But his vacant chair had spoken more eloquently than words.
"Be firm, firm, FIRM!" he said to the North when he returned.
"More than the loss of forts, of arsenals, of national capital . . .
More than any losses, I fear the loss of our principles. . . ."
In 1861 the war broke out. . . . In 1863 slavery was abolished.
Then Sumner begged the North and South to forget all animosity.
Thereupon he introduced the following resolution to the Senate:
That names of battles with fellow citizens shall not appear in the army register or on the regimental colors of the U. S. . . .
From first to last Charles Sumner was independent in his views.
No hope of favor or popularity could ever make him swerve.
He had helped free the blacks and make the whites friends again.
Longfellow spoke of him as the "whitest soul" he had known.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever.—Isa. 32:17.

An Acrostic

The wealth of mankind is the wisdom they leave.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Honest labor bears a lovely face.—Decker.

Eat at your own as you would eat at the table of the King.—Confucius.

Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice.—W. J. Bryan.

Ability and necessity dwell near each other.—Pythagoras.

If a man is unhappy, this must be his own fault; for God makes him to be happy.—Epictetus.

Life means—learning to abhor the false and love the true.—Robert Browning.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge one yourself.—Froude.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.—Anon.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—John Ruskin.

Any man may commit a mistake, but none but a fool will continue it.—Cicero.

The love principle is stronger than the force principle.—A. A. Hodge.

Unkind language is sure to produce the fruits of unkindness, that is, suffering in the bosom of others.—Bentham.

Riches are not an end of life, but an instrument of life.—Beecher.

Education is not a luxury but a necessity, without which a nation cannot progress in any way.—Mosley.

Slow are the steps of Freedom, but her feet turn never backward.—J. R. Lowell.

Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.—Andrew Carnegie.

A proud man never shows his pride so much as when he is civil.

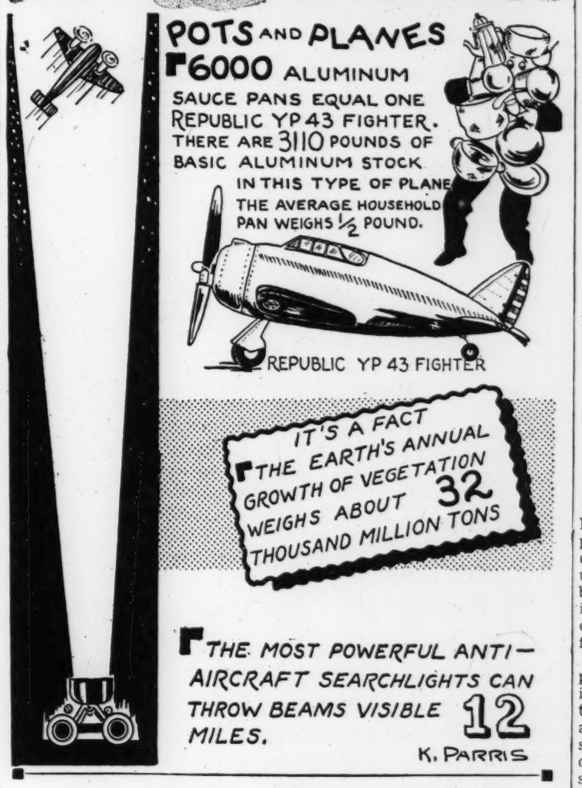
Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties.—Milton.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.—Washington.

Where Would You Find

1. Dover, England; the cliffs are riddled with vast caves, now used as bomb shelters.
2. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
3. The machine, invented and operated by C. E. Duryea on April 19, 1892, is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
4. England; chief town, Newport.
5. These short legged, hairy, iron-gray terriers seem first to have appeared on the Scottish "border."
6. Maryland.
7. A French naval base in Morocco.
8. Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
9. Massachusetts and Ohio.
10. Newark, N. J.; to test and demonstrate air raid defense.

FACTS AND FIGURES


POTS AND PLANES
6000 ALUMINUM SAUCE PANS EQUAL ONE REPUBLIC YP 43 FIGHTER. THERE ARE 3110 POUNDS OF BASIC ALUMINUM STOCK IN THIS TYPE OF PLANE. THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD PAN WEIGHS ½ POUND.
REPUBLIC YP 43 FIGHTER
IT'S A FACT THE EARTH'S ANNUAL GROWTH OF VEGETATION WEIGHS ABOUT 32 THOUSAND MILLION TONS
THE MOST POWERFUL ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHTS CAN THROW BEAMS VISIBLE 12 MILES.
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

OUR country cannot well subsist without liberty, nor liberty without virtue.—Rousseau.

Where Would You Find—

1. A city noted for its chalk cliffs?
2. Headquarters of the U. S. Armored Force?
3. The first gasoline automobile in the United States?
4. The country to which the Isle of Wight belongs?
5. The native land of a Dandie Dinmont?
6. The state whose 1941 automobile license plates bear the slogan "Drive Carefully"?
7. Casablanca?
8. Swarthmore College?
9. The two states from which seven Supreme Court justices have been appointed?
10. The large American city which had a complete blackout on May 26th?

(Answers appear on this page)

Vocations

Book Reviews

One enterprising woman, a college graduate, who had had experience in book reviewing before clubs of which she was a member, undertook this work on a paying basis. This activity was carried on in her own home. She gave a series of book reviews, selling tickets for five dollars.

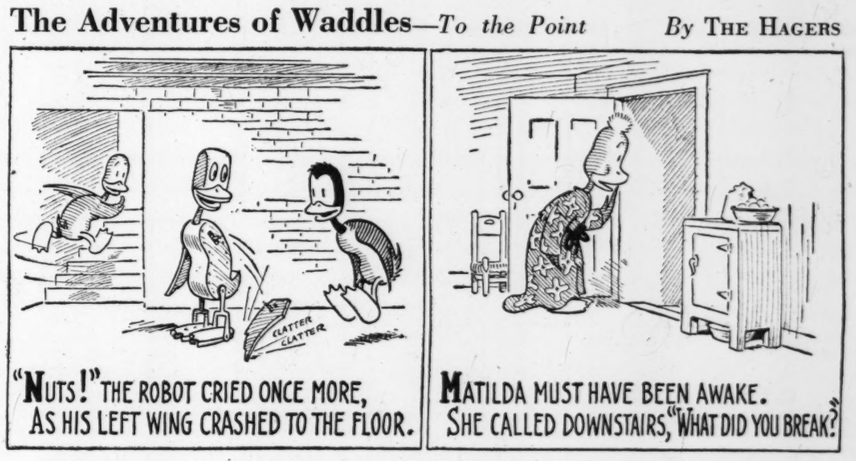
She wrote personal notes to people whom she thought would be interested and, also, advertised in the local newspapers. One season as many as twenty women subscribed to her series. Modern books of all types as well as the old classics were reviewed and each subscriber was allowed to submit a request for a review.

Corvettes

British corvettes built to chase submarines are smaller and cheaper than destroyers and require only 50 men.

The Adventures of Waddles—*To the Point*

By The Hagers


CLATTER CLATTER
"NUTS!" THE ROBOT CRIED ONCE MORE, AS HIS LEFT WING CRASHED TO THE FLOOR.
MATILDA MUST HAVE BEEN AWAKE. SHE CALLED DOWNSTAIRS, "WHAT DID YOU BREAK?"

"IT'S JACK'S TIN DUCK!" SHE HURRIED DOWN IN HER LONG FLANNEL DRESSING GOWN.
SHE KNEW JUST WHAT WAS WRONG. "POOR THING! YOU'VE LOST THE NUTS FROM YOUR LEFT WING."

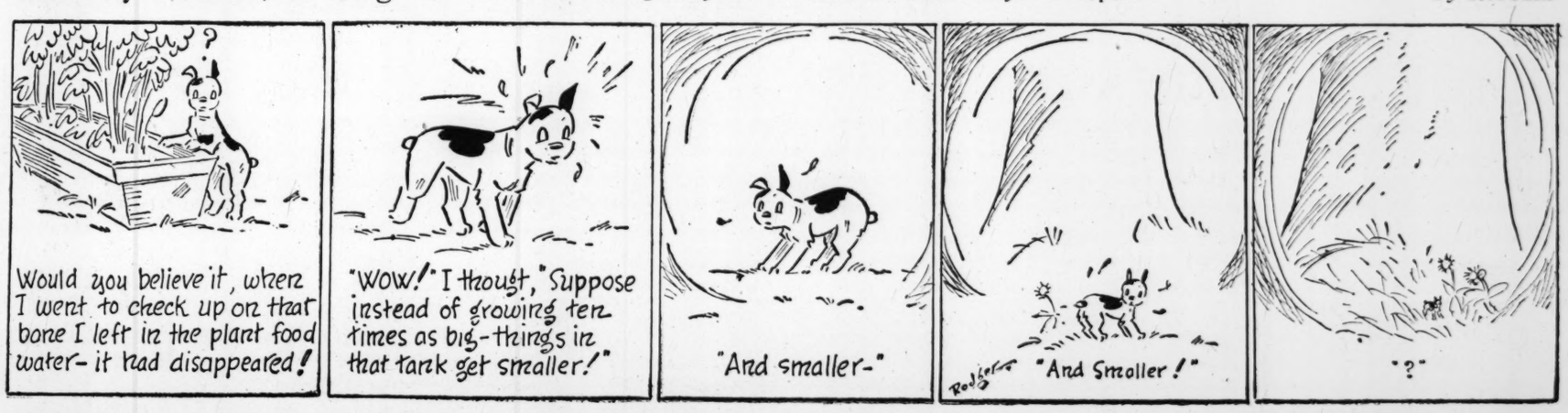
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Changing World*

By Le Pelley

I'M READING OUR FAN MAIL — A LADY SAYS THAT POPPY AND I ARE JUST FINE TOGETHER
WHAT ARE YOU GRUMBLING ABOUT? EVERYTHING'S GOING WONDERFULLY
HUMPF! I HAVE NEWS THAT MAKES NAPOLEON'S WATERLOO LOOK LIKE A GIRL SCOUT PICNIC...
POPPY'S GOING OFF THE RADIO NEXT WEEK...
UG-GLUG--ULP--
THEY TOLD ME IN SCHOOL THAT THE WORLD DIDN'T STAY IN ONE PLACE — BUT I HAVE TO COME TO NEW YORK TO FEEL IT!

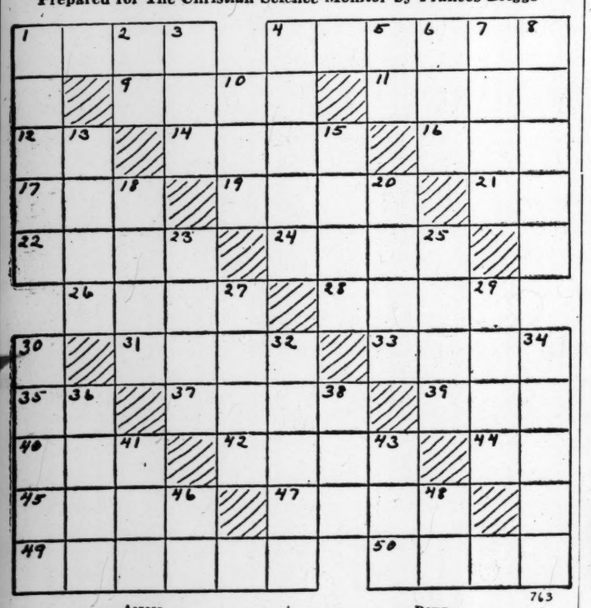
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Of Course, Uncle George May Have Thrown the Bone Away!—I Hope!!*

By Rodgers


Would you believe it, when I went to check up on that bone I left in the plant food water- it had disappeared!
"WOW!" I thought, "Suppose instead of growing ten times as big- things in that tank get smaller!"
"And smaller-"
"And Smaller!"
"?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



763

Across

1—The popular month for weddings.
4—Paganini played what instrument?
9—What is an air, melody, or tune?
11—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
12—Chapter (abbr.).
14—What is first name of Miss Ferber, American novelist?
16—What is the machine that separates seeds from cotton?
17—To lubricate.
19—In mythology, who was changed into river of same name near Mt. Etna?
21—Where is Fort Sumter (abbr.)?
22—Display of blossoms is called what?
24—What is a river of Germany?
26—Male harlequin duck is what?
28—What do you call epic poetry?
31—What part of mason's hammer is used to chip stone?
33—In Wagner's opera, Alberich turns himself into what creature?
35—Where was Abraham's birthplace?
37—What is a brad?
39—To wite firmly.
40—Amount.
42—Highway.
44—Symbol for lutecium is what?
45—Munich is on what river?
47—What is a cow house?
49—What is a mixture of oils, resins, etc., used as a perfume?
50—What is real name of Mickey Rooney?

Down

1—First name of Riis, well-known journalist and philanthropist.
2—What is symbol for natrium?
3—Before.
4—Who is S. S. Van Dine's sleuth?
5—Upon.
6—Full record of flight by an aircraft is what?
7—What is colored part of eye surrounding the pupil?
8—Who is a character in "Oliver Twist"?
10—Girl's name.
13—"Over the — and far away" (sing.).
15—What do you call a military or naval officer acting as assistant to a superior?
18—Chicago's downtown business center is called what?
20—Lafayette was born in what month (abbr.)?
23—Who was a famous English architect?
25—Underground part of a plant is what?
27—Costly.
29—Would you wear, sail, or tame a gallot?
30—What has a golden tongue, according to Keats?
32—In Greek mythology, who was daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion?
34—What is side of a die bearing two pips?
36—What is the cattail, or reed mace?.
38—Pertaining to the laity.
41—What was Louisa Alcott's middle name?
43—Arid
46—Regius Professor (abbr.).
48—What is a prefix signifying "good"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time for Stern Measures

Japan's push into Indo-China demands an overhauling of United States policy in the Far East. With the possible exception of Thailand, Indo-China would seem to be the last area into which Japan's military forces can drive without provoking an open conflict in which vital American interests, as well as those of the British Commonwealth, would be directly jeopardized.

President Roosevelt's statement to members of the Volunteer Participation Committee in Washington indicates the end of a chapter in American-Japanese relations. This chapter began in 1937, when the United States decided upon "moral embargoes" to check Japanese aggression. Under that policy Japan has been able to obtain all but the highest grades of gasoline in the United States, along with oil, metals and other war needs. The argument against it has been that it enabled Japan to carry on war against China, nullified American aid to the Chinese, and gave indirect aid to the Axis. The argument for it has been, as the President points out, that it prevented the necessity of Japan's striking at the Dutch East Indies for supplies denied her elsewhere, in which case, Mr. Roosevelt added, "you would have had war."

The moral embargo has not checked Japanese aggression, but neither has it forced Japan to do that thing which would have provoked war with the United States. However, the merits of the argument are now beside the point. Japan, in what is probably a Berlin-engineered "collaboration" with Vichy, is occupying military and naval positions in Indo-China from which she can threaten the Dutch East Indies and even Singapore.

The United States now is faced not with a choice between an outbreak against the Dutch Islands or appeasement of Japan. As in Britain's experience with Nazi Germany, the choice today seems to lie solely between taking the initiative to forestall further moves by the potential aggressor or permitting him to move first.

That new and heavier economic measures will be taken against Japan is evident. They ought to be taken in full co-operation with Britain, and should be fully supported by Britain. And they should be accompanied by whatever joint military and naval measures may be required to deter Japan from making a total embargo a reason for rash moves by Tokyo.

British business interests may prefer to let the United States take the economic initiative alone. It would be better if the full weight of Britain, Australia and India could be enlisted from the outset. Some Americans may prefer, as Senator George suggests, to follow a purely American policy in the Far East. But how is it possible to divorce the policies of two nations both standing against aggression, with common interests in the overthrow of totalitarianism, and each possessed of resources that the other needs?

For a long time farsighted Americans, Britons, and Australians have hoped a comprehensive plan for joint action in the Pacific would find acceptance by their nations. Such a plan is now required by the situation in the Far East. The United States, by taking stern economic measures against Japan, may risk the very consequences which the "moral embargo" sought to avoid. To reduce this risk, the most impressive preparations to deal with any Japanese reaction should be made and advertised, simultaneously with an economic offensive.

This implies American use of British bases in the Far East and whatever other steps may be necessary to convert mere parallel action into joint action. The aim still must be to avoid United States embroilment in the Far East to the detriment of United States effectiveness in the Battle of the Atlantic. This may best be served by making Japan's risks as big as, or bigger than, the stakes for which she is now obviously playing.

Communiqué

This is the latest "story" about the Russo-German war:

"What is the annihilated Russian army doing today?"

"Oh, it's holding up the ever-advancing Germans."

Making a Political Army

Urging soldiers in camps to write to Congress or the President on a political question, particularly one involving the military service, is no way to raise a disciplined army. General Marshall has called it sabotage and Secretary Stimson terms it subversive. Whether these are the proper terms, the activity as practiced by Senator Wheeler and some of his associates is certainly open to serious exception on at least three points.

In the first place, the oversize postcards were printed by the Government Printing Office, though reportedly paid for by the America First Committee. Ought it be possible to use Government facilities in attempting to generate, either for or against an Administration policy, one of the organized pressure drives which have become almost an implement of minority government?

Second, the cards, a million of them, were sent out postage-free under the frank of a United States Senator. Repeated complaints have been made that isolationist Senators and Representatives lend the use of their franking privilege to organizations mailing large amounts of printed matter at points remote from Washington. Surely it is an abuse of this free postage privilege to use it to conduct a propaganda drive or a nationwide public opinion poll.

Third and finally, the large mailing list to which Senator Wheeler's cards went included a number of men in the United States Army, some of them selective service trainees or National guardsmen whose term of service is under debate in Congress. These men, new to military service, might be excused for not knowing that when a man enters the Army he loses temporarily certain civil liberties, among them the right of petition. But Army regulations forbid "efforts to procure or influence legislation" by writing to members of Congress.

Elsewhere, as from Camp Meade in Maryland, there have been reported efforts to foster petitions from draftees in service. But persons who might be inclined to engage in such activities should be warned that they are encouraging a breach of discipline and that a political army would be virtually no army.

A Test for Good Government

Mayor La Guardia's decision to run for a third term is welcome news to friends of good government in New York City, and in the Nation at large. The Mayor has given New York seven and one-half years of honest, effective administration. And the clean-up in New York politics, which has made Tammany a lean and hungry cat, has encouraged cities throughout the Nation to throw off municipal corruption.

The Mayor's third-term battle shapes up as a tough one, despite his record. The American Labor Party, which contributed to the La Guardia vote four years ago, is split. There's a rift in Republican ranks—how serious remains to be seen. The Democratic National Chairman and his local borough leaders apparently see no peculiarity in pitting their machines against President Roosevelt's own Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense. They—including Tammany—have put up a powerful slate in opposition, headed by William O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney, who has been fighting rackets.

The naming of a strong Democrat-Tammany slate is in itself a tribute to the purer political atmosphere which two terms of good government have given New York. But Samuel Seabury and other Fusionists hold that, even with improved opposition candidates, the issue remains one between "efficient, honest city government, nonpolitical and nonpartisan, and political machine-controlled government."

If Mr. La Guardia is to win his third term, this issue will have to be made clear. Liberals and conservatives among his backers will have to bury their hatchets. Citizens, accustomed to efficiency at City Hall, will have to shake off their campaign lethargy. And the busy Mayor himself will have to assure local citizens that the mayoralty job is, to himself, the most important of his numerous posts.

Writing of women in British aircraft factories, a correspondent of a New York newspaper says: "They even collect aluminum and pans to be melted and used to more deadly effect." Britons make no spectacular claims for their cooking. But they may well charge that this is a libel on it.

Here is a money-making idea offered without charge to the manufacturers of those iron-voiced nickel-in-the-slot phonographs now common in American restaurants: Among the record selections leave one number blank for those who would gladly pay five cents for three minutes of quiet.

Our Readers Say—

"Two With Like Laws"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Upon the arrival of John Winant in England, as Ambassador from the United States, John Masefield addressed the following words to him:

Two with like laws and language should be friends
Whatever enmities have marred a past
A future with good will may make amends
And build a new world happier than the last.
Your coming and your friendship are a cheer.
If yours and ours will but understand,
Earth's future children will not live in fear,
Nor deed of spirit die by deed of hand.

I thought readers of The Christian Science Monitor would be interested to see these fine lines from Britain to America. E. Y. M.

Hancock, N. H.

A Branch of Post-War Effort?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot tell you how I appreciate the broadcasts every evening (evening in this part of the world!) by Mr. Volney Hurd, radio commentator of The Christian Science Monitor.

I am almost isolated from any real English sympathies—for a desire to see England victorious in order solely that we need not feel more or less empty is not, to my mind, a sympathy worth thinking about!

I was most interested in the question of Anglo-American rapprochement—and I wondered if some farsighted agency could not start a bureau by which individuals could get in touch. If—for example—a mother of a family could correspond and make friends with another mother on the other side of the Atlantic, they would inevitably be interested in each other's point of view as to upbringing, education of their children. Multiply these two mothers by a thousand—and real knowledge of each other's country must result.

For some time I corresponded with a German woman whose son was my age, and though we never met, I feel I know her well—and, indeed, just before the war I wrote to her to say that though we should probably not be able to write again, I hoped we should always sympathize personally with each other. In the case of two English-speaking people, it would be even more of a tie.

Then again this would lead to ready-made friends, should either of the families send members abroad.

Now, I feel people should make the necessary sustained effort to establish such correspondence—as a branch of war and post-war effort.

We shall have to demonstrate the Kingdom of Heaven here sooner or later, and I can't help feeling the biggest bond between America and England is in our mutual efforts in this direction.

(MRS.) CHARLOTTE E. RILEY

Somewhere in France

"Winning the Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The interesting editorial, "Winning the Peace," and the letter, "To Establish a Basis for Peace," which appeared on the editorial page, prompt me to suggest two possible solutions to the present war of paganism against Christianity.

First solution: Hitler and his fanatic followers should be persuaded to retire their armies from, and to give back their freedom to France, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Greece, and to stop this insane conflict with Russia. All other details could be discussed afterwards with a mutual spirit of good will.

Second solution: All Christian-minded peoples who prefer their civic and spiritual freedom to slavery, should combine their will and their efforts, and, with a united mind, do their utmost to defeat Hitler and his followers conclusively.

The first solution I believe is by far the better, and is good for all, including the Germans themselves. The second solution, all the pros and cons considered, is the inevitable and indispensable next best; and, of course, will be very bad indeed for all, but especially for the German people.

New York — L. CAMILIERI

Defense and Sacrifice

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hope we don't miss any copies of The Christian Science Monitor. We are increasingly grateful for all the Monitor is, and stands for. We consider it the molder of opinion in our household. Our thought has changed, from a resolve not to fight until the Nazi hordes entered the city, to wanting an out-and-out declaration of war during the President's last "fireside chat."

We are especially interested in the editorials and read them first. Also interested in the Letters to the Editor which appear daily. In fact, we enjoy the whole of the Monitor, and it is eagerly awaited in our household.

The man of this household is a World War veteran and would gladly do service again, but he is beyond the age limit. We are only too glad to do our part in helping to pay for national defense and to make sacrifices in order to give to the many organizations, such as the U. S. O. One day's pay is sent to it. MARGARET E. JAMES

Venice, Calif.

"The Old Homestead"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my congratulations on your fine article concerning the 1941 revival of that great American play "The Old Homestead." It was my pleasure to have been present at this revival in Swanzey of Cheshire County, in the beautiful Monadnock region of New Hampshire. It seems to me that the simple, undying philosophy of Denman Thompson's great play would make for better and happier lives in the present day.

Durham, N. H. — GEORGE H. WETMORE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

So Sorry!

I'LL HAVE TO CUT DOWN ON YOUR SUPPLY, JOHNNY
COULDN'T YOU SAVE US A LITTLE FOR OUR VACATIONS?
U.S. GAS
JAPANESE WAR MACHINE
JOHNNY U.S. PUBLIC
L. F. van Zelm

Puck Wore a White Beard

"Gentlemen, I am not only the greatest living Shakespearean scholar, but the greatest student of Chaucer, also."

It was a fact. George Lyman Kittredge, Harvard's "Kitty," was imparting a bit of the most elementary instruction. The class was not surprised: "Kitty" was like that. It was no more unusual for him to make such an observation than for him to address his students—an assortment of freshmen and sophomores—as "gentlemen." Such things are matter-of-course at Harvard.

But those gentlemen in Room 6, Harvard Hall—and 10,000 others who, too, were his students—will not remember "Kitty" as the greatest scholar in his field—the most penetrating, the most thorough, the most meticulous Shakespearean critic of a generation. They know it to be true. But of the man, they have a different picture. . . .

* * *

A big, lumbering truck screeched to a stop in Harvard Square. Waving a menacing walking stick, bristling a white Victorian beard, a lanky, energetic man was weaving his way across the street, stopping traffic as he went. When George Lyman Kittredge, Gurney Professor of English Literature, wished, to cross Harvard Square, he crossed Harvard Square. . . .

From behind the pillars in the lobby of Widener Library, a cane suddenly appeared, swinging briskly through the air. The hat of a forgetful scholar, a moment before perched atop his head, now rolled along the floor. Prof. Kirsopp Lake, Bible scholar, turned and confronted Professor Kittredge, Shakespeare scholar. Just what happened further is not recorded. . . .

Striding up and down the platform, his right hand in his pocket, the left occasionally gesturing, a polished actor was performing for an inspired audience. Suddenly the impossible happened. Venturing too near the edge, he stumbled and fell. It was only an inch or two to the floor below the platform, and he was not hurt. But his dignity!

Not a soul laughed—nor even snickered. Professor Kittredge picked himself up, brushed off his suit, straightened his wing collar, and without cracking a smile, pronounced, "Now at last I find myself on a level with my students." . . .

It was nearing the end of the hour. The Great Man had been lecturing on a few lines in Macbeth, pointing out their subtlety, their poetic beauty, their hidden meaning. Replacing his books in the green bag, snapping his pince-nez glasses back under his lapel by means of their spring attachment, brushing off his pearl gray suit, he started down the aisle, still talking. Reciting a passage from memory, he pointed out still more of its significance. His hand on the doorknob, he rounded off the final sentence. Just as he finished, the bell atop Memorial Chapel tolled out the hour, and the Great Man disappeared through the door. . . .

* * *

This was "Kitty," the man of legend, who never "stooped" to obtain a Ph. D., mark of "amateur intellects," whose biting sarcasm withered many a Cabot into insignificance, whose examinations were known as "terrors," who never was late to a lecture nor allowed a cough or a yawn to go unreprimanded.

But this was merely one "Kitty," the best known. There was also the man who dared to write a jingle like the following for as eminent a publication as the American Scholar, organ of Phi Beta Kappa:

When your steps to Cambridge track
Whack the Fac!
Do not pat them on the back—
Tell them all the things they lack!

That's the treatment for the Fac—
"What? No aces in the pack!"
Whack the Fac!

Does your girl give you the sack?
Can't you please rich Uncle Zach?
Whack! Smack! Thwack!

When your steps to Cambridge track
Don't forget to whack the Fac!

The same man made himself an authority, not only on Shakespeare—as if that were not enough of an accomplishment—but on Sir Thomas Malory, Beowulf, Chaucer; on the witchcraft of old New England; on the ships and sailing boats of his beloved Cape Cod; and on that homely bit of Americana, the Old Farmer's Almanac. And still he had time to write all or parts of thirteen volumes, and to edit four collections of poetry, classics, ballads, and songs, and of the complete works of Shakespeare.

* * *

This was the man, so rumor had it, who smuggled into his Widener office all the latest and most sensational detective stories, which he would read in secret while the rest of the world thought he was poring over an obscure passage in some original Shakespeare text.

"George Lyman Kittredge," read the citation accompanying one of his honorary degrees:

"For nearly half a century one of the important reasons why young men have gone to Harvard; versed in the history of witchcraft, and thought by some to practice its black arts in divining students unprepared; a scourge to stupidity and pretense, but an inspiring friend to earnest competence; exploring with piercing thoroughness the foundations of the English language and with unique authority expounding the accomplishment of its greatest master; incidentally having, in the phrase of Hamlet:

" 'The front of Jove himself,
An eye like Mars to threaten and command. . . .
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every good did seem to set his seal
And give the world assurance of a man.' "

WILLIAM R. FRYE

A Kindness Done

I aimed to do a kindly deed
For one who was downhearted,
But it was out of my own need
That I got started.

I did the favor with a sign,
Then to myself admitted,
It was not just my friend, but I
Who benefitted!

—ANNE CAMPBELL in *The Detroit News*

The Wide Horizon

Mars and the Muses

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Recently, statisticians of the United States War Department investigated the reading habits of troops in training and discovered, surprisingly, that the boys in the service are particularly fond of poetry while shunning books on the war.

Poetry doubtless has something to offer service men of which they definitely feel the need. True poetry acts as a preservative of much that is beautiful and noble and hope-giving, and even in times of seeming total darkness, there are points of light that genuine poets discern. It is this fact of which many soldiers must be aware in these hours which are for them hours of heightened emotion that must find its release in moments of tranquillity. (Wordsworth once defined poetry as "emotion, recollected in tranquillity.") In such moments, contrasting soothingly with the rest of the young soldier's daily activity, one can easily think of him as becoming at one with the poet whose poetry he is reading and himself partaking of the joy of creation, not being merely a reader of another's verse.

To anyone thoroughly familiar with what, for want of a better term, one might call "the literary history" of other wars, it is not at all surprising that soldiers prefer poetry, so to speak. Soldiers have always been partial to the poets and many a slim volume of Keats, Shelley, Kipling, Byron, or other favorite child of the Muses has been carried even into battle. Perhaps the War Department statisticians were amazed to find today's soldiers preferring poetry because ours is a streamlined army in a streamlined age. Yet what form of literary expression, when one reflects upon it, is more streamlined than a short poem? Poe insisted "there is no such thing as a long poem" and our modern—and a great many of our older—poets generally agree with him!

* * *

In the first World War, much excellent poetry was written by men in action and some of the finest soldiers were equally fine poets—Rupert Brooke, Alan Seeger, Joyce Kilmer. That conflict had no sooner ended than the United States began to experience what has since been called a "petite renaissance" of poetry. It was this unfortunately short-lived period in its literary history that gave America some of the best poetry written within its borders in recent times.

Remembering this—and the fine poetical output of both soldiers and civilians in the last war—at the beginning of the present conflict, literary critics regretfully spoke of "this inarticulate war" and lamented the fact that, instead, as is usual in times of stress, of being quickened to more prolific expression, the poets were stunned into silence with the falling of the first bomb. Such was a fact. But the poets did not remain "stunned" for very long.

* * *

Shortly after Edna St. Vincent Millay's challenging reply to Hitler's boast, "There are no islands any more," the editors of the better-known British and American periodicals and newspapers began to receive many good poems concerning the conflict abroad or having to do with the United States' attitude towards it. Among these was a remarkable dissertation in verse on the plight of France and entitled, "The Women Shall Knit Again." Its author, Roger Burlingame, is a newspaperman who, in the last war, participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Stephen Vincent Benét came forth with a grave, if beautifully expressed, plea to all Americans to be more vigilant. This he entitled, "Nightmare at Noon." Miss Millay added a number of sonnets, dealing with the situation in England and France.

War poems then began to appear in book form.

In the past few months, as the conflict has grown more widespread, the output of the poets, both under fire in the British Isles themselves and in America, has steadily increased. One of the latest poetical contributions in book form to come out of England is Alfred Noyes's "If Judgment Comes." In it, the poet declares:

This is no war for blind material things.
This war is fought along a world-wide front
Within the mind of man and there can be
No victory now but on the field of thought.

Reading those lines and pondering them, one recalls Shelley's revelation that "poets are the trumpets which sing to battle. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

It is a deeply encouraging sign that poetry is being written and—what is quite as fine—being read not only by the "literary few" but by the young men in khaki.

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